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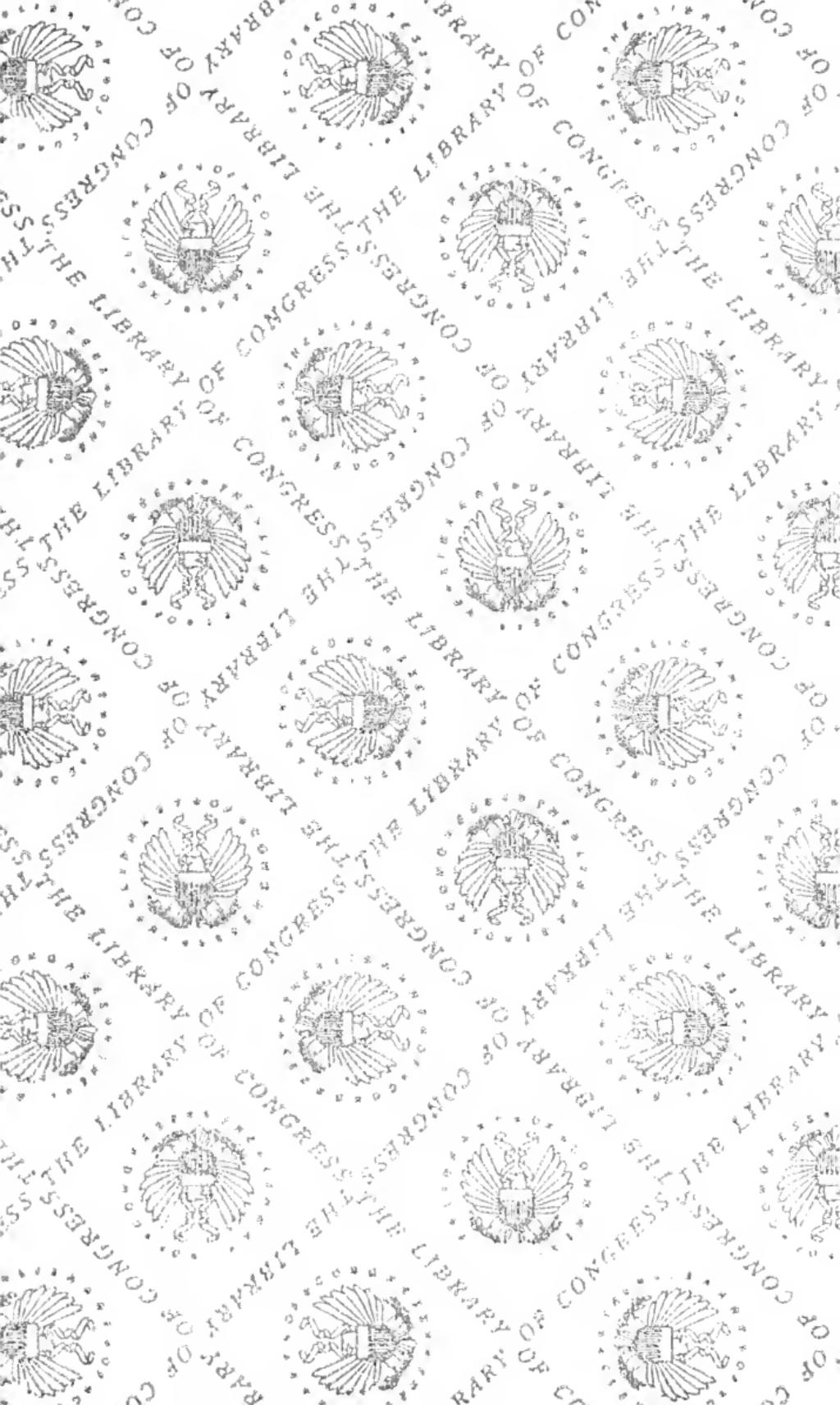
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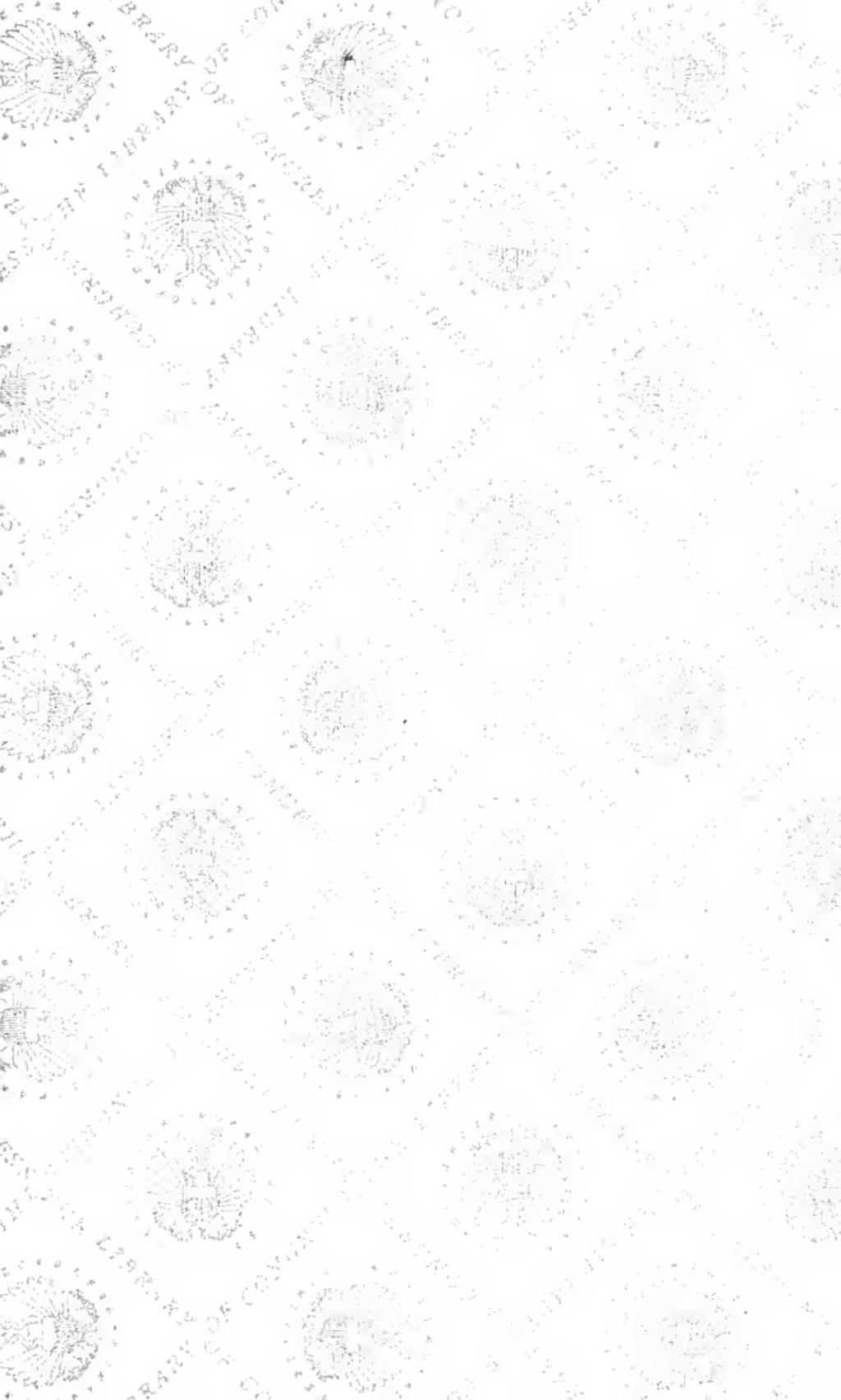
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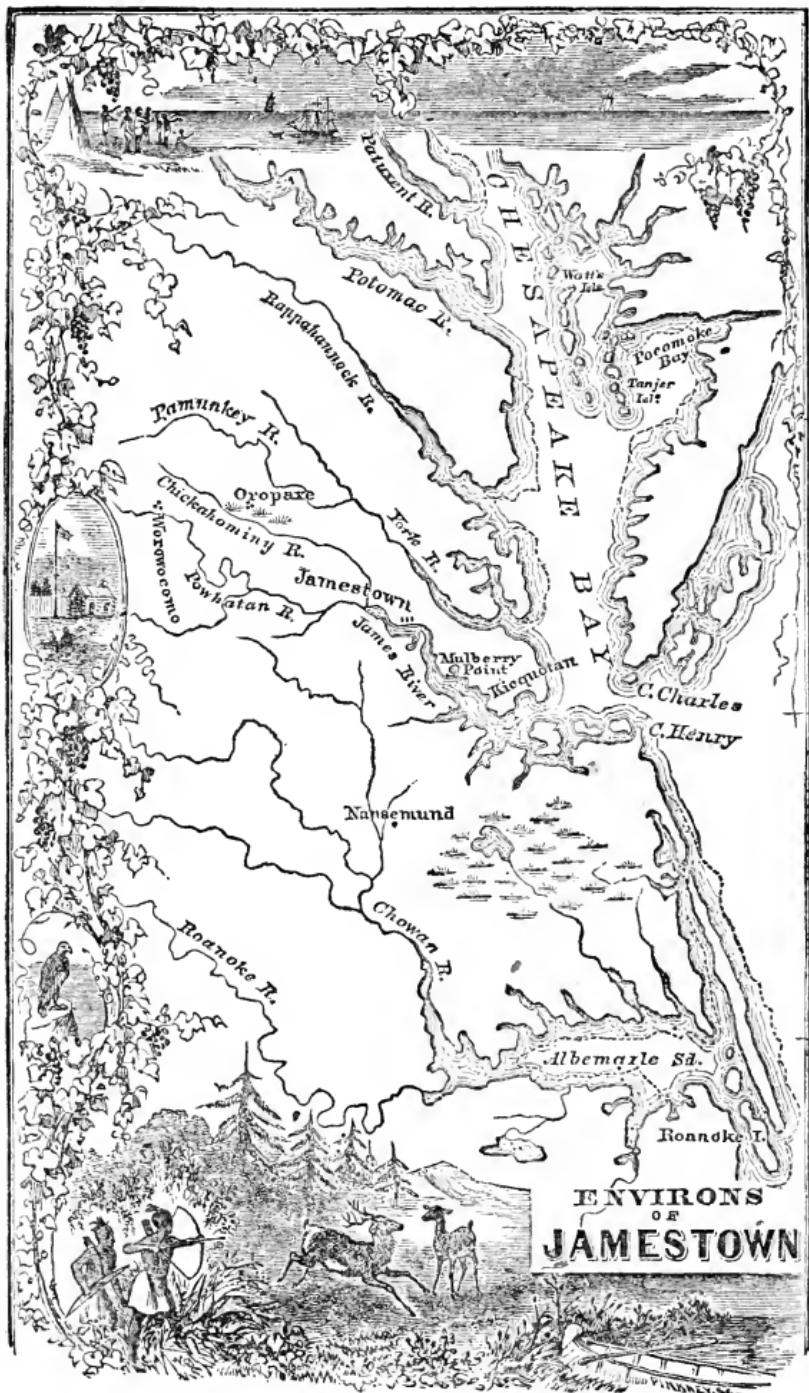


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AN
INTRODUCTORY
SCHOOL HISTORY
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
ARRANGED ON THE CATECHETICAL PLAN;
TO WHICH ARE ADDED, THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
AND THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES
WITH
QUESTIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.
BY
JOHN J. ANDERSON.

NEW YORK:
CLARK & MAYNARD, PUBLISHERS,
No. 5 BARCLAY STREET.
1867.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1865,
By JOHN J. ANDERSON,

In the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern
District of New York.

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District of New York.

SCHOOL HISTORIES OF THE UNITED STATES,

BY
JOHN J. ANDERSON,

LATE PRINCIPAL OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 81,
NEW YORK CITY.

1. Anderson's Introductory History of the United States, arranged on the Catechetical plan; fully illustrated with maps; to which are added the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States with questions and explanations. 16mo. 160 pages.

The above work is intended for Primary Classes, and those teachers that wish the whole History in a condensed shape.

2. Anderson's School History of the United States, on the Catechetical plan; with over 20 illustrating maps; to which are added the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States with questions and explanations. 16mo. 320 pages.

3. Anderson's School History, Part I., being the history of the United States to the close of the Revolution. 16mo. 188 pages.

This book is particularly intended for Junior Classes in large graded Schools.

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The above work is prepared on the object-lessons plan for Grammar and High Schools.

Published by CLARK & MAYNARD,

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No. 5 Barclay Street, New York.

PREFACE.

THIS little work has been prepared at the suggestion of a number of teachers.

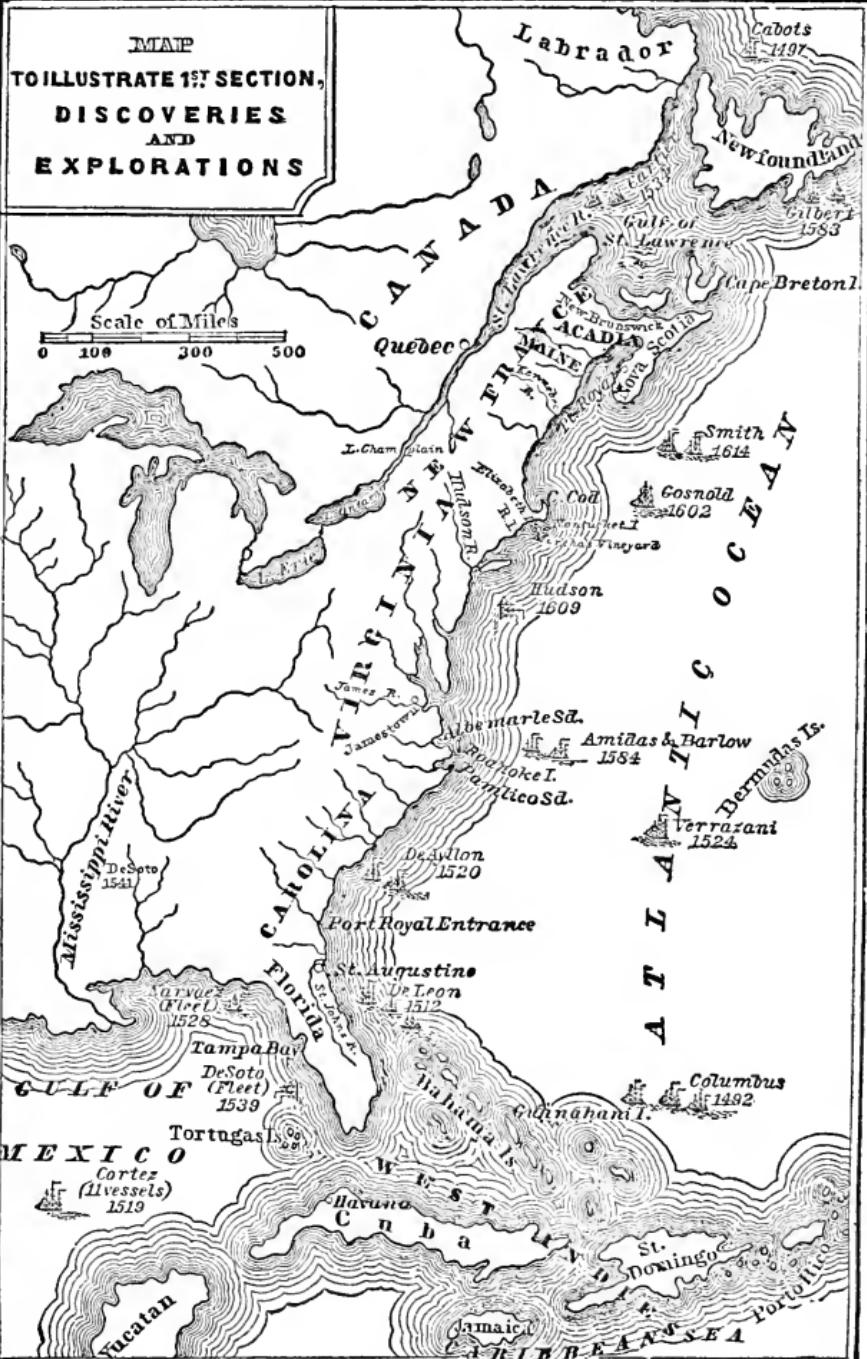
Although the School History, one of the series already put forth by the author, is deemed to be well calculated for class-room instruction, it was thought that a history dealing in less detail would be more acceptable as a first book. This, therefore, is not designed to take the place of the School History, but to be, as its title indicates, an introductory thereto.

The system of maps and map questions, combining the geography with the chronology of the narrative, has been fully preserved, together with the plan of review questions. These, the distinctive features of the author's previous histories, having been extensively tried and approved, need not here be commended to notice.

After seventeen years' experience as Principal of

one of the large Grammar Schools in the city of New York, and, during that time, being constantly engaged in teaching history, the author feels that he can offer this little work to instructors in the confident belief that wherever it is used with thoroughness, and in conformity with its plan, it will produce satisfactory results.

MAP
TO ILLUSTRATE 1ST SECTION,
DISCOVERIES
AND
EXPLORATIONS



HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

SECTION I.

Discoveries and Explorations.

EXTENDING FROM THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA, IN 1492, TO THE SETTLEMENT OF VIRGINIA IN 1607.

Map Questions.

Where are the Bahama Islands? (See map, page 8.) In what direction is Guanahani, or Cat Island, from Cuba? Labrador from Cuba? Florida from Porto Rico? Carolina from St. Domingo? Yucatan from Cuba? Tampa Bay from Cuba? The Mississippi from Tampa Bay? Newfoundland from Nova Scotia? Describe the St. Lawrence River. Where is New Brunswick? Port Royal entrance? St. John's River? Albemarle Sound? Pamlico Sound? What island between the two sounds? Where are the West Indies? Where is the Kennebec River? Cape Cod?

When, and by whom, was America discovered?

America was discovered in 1492 by Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa (*jen'-o-a*), Italy.

What prompted Columbus to make a voyage westward?

Columbus believed the earth to be round, and that by sailing westward he would sooner reach India than by taking the usual route by way of Egypt and the Red Sea.

By whom was he assisted in his undertaking?

After vainly seeking aid from the people of Genoa and the monarchs of England and Portugal, he was assisted by Isabella, Queen of Spain.

What land did he first discover?

The first land discovered by him was one of the Bahama

Islands, called by the natives Guanahani (*gwah-nah-hah'-ne*). He gave it the name of San Salvador. It is now known as Cat Island.

What voyages and discoveries did Columbus afterward make?

He made three other voyages to the New World, in the first of which his discoveries were confined to the islands between North and South America. In his next, made in 1498, he discovered the mainland at the mouth of the river Orinoco. And in his last, he examined the coast of Darien; but he never knew that he had discovered a new continent.

By whom, and in what region, was the continent visited in 1499?

In 1499, Amerigo Vespucci (*a-mā-rē'-yō ves-poot'-shē*), a Florentine gentleman, visited the eastern coast of South America; and, in 1501, he made a second voyage to the same regions.

Why was the name of America given to the New World?

Vespucci prepared accounts of the two voyages made by him, in which he claimed to be the first European that had landed on the western continent. In consequence of this claim, as well as from the fact that his were the first published accounts of the newly discovered country, it was called America.

What discoveries and explorations were made by the Cabots?

In 1497, John Cabot (*kab'-bot*), and his son Sebastian, while sailing under a commission from Henry VII. of England, discovered the coast of Labrador, and thus were the first to discover the continent of America. In a second voyage, made by Sebastian Cabot in 1498, the coast from Labrador to Chesapeake Bay was explored.

What visionary enterprise was undertaken by Ponce de Leon?

Ponce de Leon (*pōn'-thā dā lā-ōn'*), an aged Spaniard, sailed

from Porto Rico (*re'-co*) in search of a wonderful fountain, which, it was said, existed in one of the Bahama Islands, and would impart immortal youth to all who might drink of its waters.

What can you state of a discovery made by him?

After visiting several islands, he discovered, in 1512, an unknown land. From the abundance of flowers with which its forests were adorned, and because the discovery happened on Easter Sunday, which the Spaniards call *Pascua Florida* (*pah'-scoo-ah flo-ré-dah*), it received the name of Florida. His search for the fountain was, of course, unsuccessful.

What further can you state in relation to De Leon?

Several years after, he went again to Florida, this time to make a settlement; but in an attack made by the natives he was mortally wounded, and his followers were killed or driven back to their ships.

What expedition in the mean time had been made to Carolina?

Two expeditions were made to Carolina by De Ayllon (*dā ail'-yon*); the first, in 1520, having for its object the seizure of natives to work the plantations and mines of St. Domingo; the second, to conquer the country. Both were unsuccessful.

What can you state of the discovery and conquest of Mexico?

In 1517, Cordova (*kor'-do-va*) discovered Mexico, and explored the northern coast of Yucatan. Afterward, Cortez, who had been sent by the governor of Cuba, succeeded in conquering the Mexicans; and their country, in 1521, became a province of Spain.

What expedition was undertaken by Narvaez?

Narvaez (*nar-vah'-eth*), believing Florida to be a land of great wealth, sailed from Cuba in 1528 to conquer and possess it. The attempt proved disastrous; for of the three hundred

men who penetrated the wild regions, only four, after years of wandering, succeeded in reaching a Spanish settlement in Mexico.

What statement did the four men make, and with what result?

The four men asserted that Florida was the richest country in the world, a statement which the people of Spain generally believed, among them Ferdinand de Soto (*da so'-to*).

Give an account of the commencement of De Soto's expedition.

With a fleet of ten vessels, and a gay company of six hundred armed men, De Soto sailed for Cuba, whence he proceeded to Florida. He landed on the shores of Tampa Bay, and, in the summer of 1539, commenced his march into the interior.

Give a further account.

After wandering for nearly three years, during which, in 1541, the Mississippi was discovered, he sickened and died. To conceal his death from the natives, who regarded him with fear, his body was sunk beneath the waters of the great river which he had discovered.

What became of De Soto's followers?

After vainly trying to reach Mexico through the forests, the remnant of his followers built seven frail barks, sailed down the Mississippi, and along the coast of Mexico, until they reached a Spanish settlement.

What did Verrazzani accomplish?

In 1524, Verrazzani (*vā-rat-tsah'-ne*), a Florentine navigator sailing in the service of France, explored the coast of America from the Carolinas to Newfoundland (*new'-fund-land*). To the whole region thus explored he gave the name of New France, a name which was afterward restricted to the territory of Canada.

What did Cartier accomplish?

In 1534, and the following year, James Cartier (*car-te-ā'*) made two voyages, discovered the river St. Lawrence, explored its banks, and took possession of the whole country in the name of the king of France. Afterward the territory now included in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and adjacent islands, was called Acadia.

What attempts at settlement were made by the Huguenots?

The Huguenots, or French Protestants, actuated by a desire to establish in America a place of refuge for their people, made two settlements, one at Port Royal entrance, Carolina, in 1562; and the other on the banks of the St. John's River, Florida, in 1564.

What can you state of the settlement at Port Royal entrance?

A fort was built by the settlers of 1562, and twenty-six men were left to keep possession of the country, while the others, with John Ribault (*rē-bō'*), their commander, returned to France for reinforcements. The promised aid not arriving, the colonists, in despair, embarked for their native land.

What can you state of the settlement on the St. John's River?

The Huguenots, on the St. John's, were surprised by a Spanish force under Melendez (*mā-len'-deth*), and massacred.

How was the massacre of the Huguenots avenged?

In a little more than two years after, De Gourges (*dū-goorg*), of France, surprised two Spanish forts on the St. John's, and hung two hundred captives upon the trees.

What can you state of Gilbert's expedition in 1583?

In 1583, Sir Humphrey Gilbert sailed from England under a patent granted by Queen Elizabeth. He landed at Newfoundland, but made no attempt at settlement. While returning to England, his ship foundered, and he was drowned.

What expedition did Raleigh send in 1584?

Sir Walter Raleigh (*raw'-lē*), not disheartened by the sad fate of his step-brother, Gilbert, obtained from Elizabeth an ample patent, and, in 1584, sent two vessels, under the command of Amidas and Barlow.

What was the result?

The voyagers arrived on the coast of Carolina, visited the islands in Pamlico and Albemarle sounds, took possession of the country in the name of their sovereign, and, after trafficking with the natives, returned to England.

How did their account affect the queen?

So glowing an account did they give of the country, that Elizabeth declared the event to be the most glorious in her reign, and, in memorial of her unmarried state, named the region Virginia.

What was afterward done by Raleigh to plant a colony in America?

Raleigh made two attempts to plant a colony on Roanoke Island; one, under Ralph Lane, in 1585, and the other, under John White, in 1587.

What account can you give of the first?

The colonists, under Lane, after a year of distress at Roanoke, embarked for England with Sir Francis Drake, who had stopped at the island on his way from the West Indies.

What account can you give of the second attempt?

White did not remain long at Roanoke. He went to England for supplies; but when he returned, after an absence of nearly three years, none of the colonists could be found.

What division of America was made by King James in 1606?

In 1606, James I., of England, divided that portion of America between the thirty-fourth and forty-fifth degrees of north latitude into two divisions. The northern, called North

Virginia, he granted to the Plymouth Company; and the southern, called South Virginia, to the London Company.

What attempt did the Plymouth Co. make to form a settlement?

In 1607 the Plymouth Company sent a number of planters, who began a settlement at the mouth of the Kennebec; but a series of disasters discouraged them, and they returned to England.

What success did the London Company have?

The London Company were successful. They sent more than a hundred persons, in a fleet commanded by Christopher Newport. The design of the colonists was to settle on Roanoke, but a storm carried the vessels further north. Sailing up a large stream, which they named the James River, they selected a place for a settlement, and called it Jamestown.

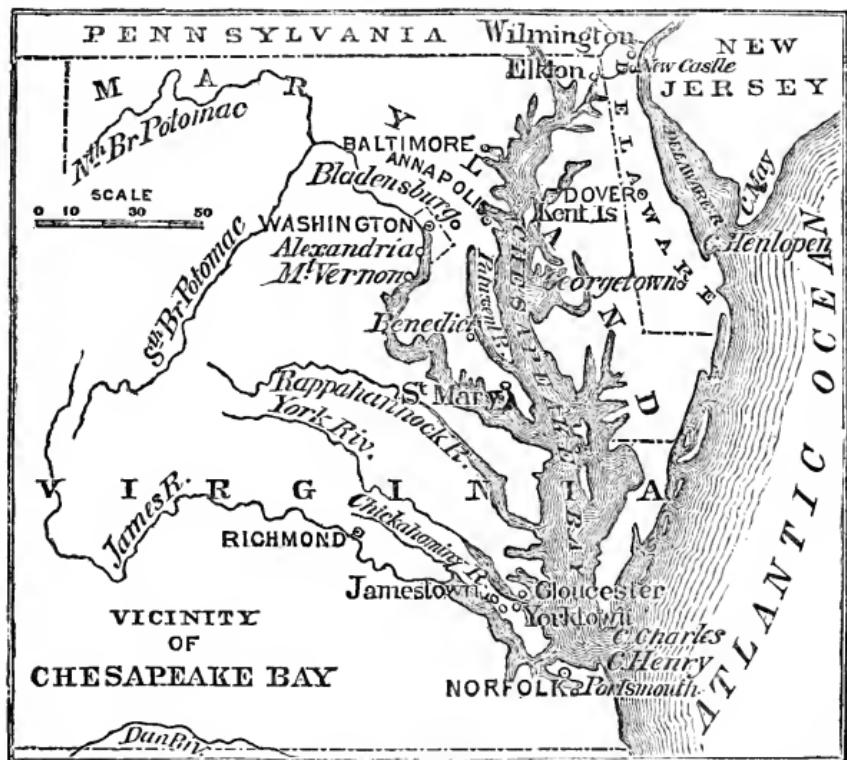
REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Give an account of Columbus and his discoveries. (See pp. 9, 10.)—2. Of Vespucci and his voyages. (10.)—3. Of the Cabots and their voyages.—
4. Of De Leon and his voyages. (10, 11.)—6. Of De Aylon and his voyages. (11.)—7. Of Narvaez's expedition. (11, 12.)—8. Of De Soto's expedition. (12.)—9. Of Verrazzani's explorations.—10. Of Cartier's discoveries and explorations. (13.)—11. Of the Huguenot settlement at Port Royal entrance.—12. Of the one in Florida.—13. Which is the oldest settlement in the United States? *Ans.* St. Augustine, Florida, settled by the Spaniards in 1565.—14. Give an account of the voyage made by Amidas and Barlow. (14.)—15. Of the first attempt to settle Roanoke Island.—15. Of the second attempt.—16. Of the attempt to plant a colony at the mouth of the Kennebec. (14, 15.)—17. Of the success of the London Company. (15.)—18. Did Columbus ever know he had discovered America? (10.)—19. What land did he believe he had discovered? (9.)—20. Why was not this country called Columbus, or Columbia? (10.)—21. When was Labrador discovered?—22. By whom?—23. The Mississippi River? (12.)—24. By whom?—25. The St. Lawrence? (13.)—26. By whom?—27. Florida? (11.)—28. By whom?—29. Mexico?—30. By whom?

SECTION II.

Colonial History.

EXTENDING FROM THE SETTLEMENT OF VIRGINIA, IN 1607, TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR, IN 1754.



Map Questions.

How is Jamestown situated? What two capes at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay? What two rivers flow into Chesapeake Bay? In what direction from Jamestown are the Bermuda Islands? (See map, p. 80.)

When and where was Virginia first settled?

The first settlement in Virginia was made at Jamestown, in 1607, under the direction of the London Company.

How was the colony at first governed?

The colony was governed under a charter granted by James I., the supreme government being vested in a council resident in England, and the local government in a colonial council of seven persons appointed by the king.

How did the colony succeed?

At first the colony did not prosper. The scarcity of provisions, the hostility of the natives, the want of industrial habits among the settlers, and sickness, which carried to the grave fifty men in less than four months, proved nearly fatal to its existence. Among those who died was Bartholomew Gosnold, the discoverer of Cape Cod.

Of what misconduct was President Wingfield guilty?

Wingfield, the president of the council, having embezzled the public stores, and become concerned in a plot to abandon the settlement, was expelled from the council.

By whom was Wingfield succeeded in the presidency?

He was succeeded in office by Ratcliffe, who, in consequence of inefficiency, was in turn succeeded by Captain John Smith, the most enterprising and sagacious man in the colony.

What can you state of the efforts of Smith?

To the efforts of the new president the salvation of the infant colony was owing. He explored Chesapeake Bay, as well as the James and other rivers, and often returned with supplies of corn.

What befell him in one of his expeditions?

On one occasion he was surprised by a large body of Indians, and, after a desperate struggle, was captured, and conducted to Powhatan (*pow-hat-tan'*), the principal chief. The warriors met in council, and determined that Smith should be put to death.

State how he was saved.

He was bound, and his head placed upon a large stone ; but just as the savages were raising their clubs to dash out his brains, Po-ca-hon'-tas, the beloved daughter of Powhatan, rushed forward, clasped the captive's head in her arms, and begged that his life might be saved. Her generous and heroic conduct touched her father's heart, and the sentence was revoked.

What change in the affairs of Jamestown took place in 1609 ?

The London Company, not having realized their expectations of profit from the Jamestown colony, sought and obtained a second charter in 1609 ; and conferred upon Lord Delaware, a nobleman distinguished for his virtues, the appointment of governor for life.

Who were sent to America before Delaware ?

Three commissioners, Newport, Gates, and Somers, who had been appointed to administer the affairs of the colony till the arrival of Delaware, were dispatched to America with a fleet of nine vessels, and more than five hundred emigrants.

What befell the fleet ?

While on the passage a severe storm dispersed the fleet. One of the vessels (that bearing the commissioners) was wrecked on one of the Bermuda Islands, and one foundered ; the others reached the James River in safety.

What did Smith do upon the arrival of the seven vessels ?

Considering that no person had yet arrived to supersede him, Smith maintained his position as president, until, having been severely injured by an explosion of gunpowder, he returned to England for surgical aid.

What miseries followed his departure ?

No sooner had he departed than the colonists gave them

selves up to idleness and vice. Famine ensued, and in less than six months the colony was reduced to sixty persons. This period, extending over the first half of 1610, was long remembered as the "starving time."

Upon what course did the colonists finally determine?

In consequence of their destitution and gloomy prospects, the colonists determined to seek safety among the English fishermen at Newfoundland; but as they drew near the mouth of the river, Lord Delaware appeared with emigrants and supplies, and persuaded them to return.

What can you state of the new administration?

The new administration was a wise one, and under it the colony prospered; but in consequence of ill-health, Delaware was soon compelled to return to England. He was succeeded in office by Sir Thomas Gates.

What can you state of the third Virginia charter?

In 1612, the London Company obtained a third charter, which allowed that body to hold meetings for the transaction of business, thus giving it a democratic form of government.

What can you state in relation to Pocahontas?

Pocahontas was married at Jamestown, in 1613, to John Rolfe (*rolf*), an Englishman. Three years after, she accompanied her husband to England, where she died, leaving a son, from whom are descended some well-known families in Virginia.

How was slavery introduced into the colonies?

The commencement of negro slavery in the English colonies dates from its introduction into Virginia. In 1620, a Dutch trading vessel entered the James River with negroes, twenty of whom were landed and sold into perpetual slavery.

What other important event occurred about the same time?

In the same year, about a hundred women of good reputation arrived from England, and were married to the planters, each man giving for his wife one hundred and twenty pounds of tobacco, the price of her passage to America.

What account can you give of the Indian troubles in Virginia?

The Indians, having conspired to exterminate the colonists, attacked them at mid-day, on the 1st of April, 1622 ; and, in an hour, massacred about three hundred and fifty men, women, and children. In 1644 they made a second attack, killing about three hundred. Their hostility continued until 1646, when a treaty was made.

What can you state of the celebrated "Navigation Act?"

The "Navigation Act," passed by Parliament in 1651, secured to English shipping the monopoly of the carrying trade with England. Though it was not at first enforced against Virginia, yet after its re-enactment, in 1660, with new provisions, it was vigorously executed, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the people.

What act of the king augmented the people's dissatisfaction?

By a grant made by Charles II., of England, in 1673, "All the dominion of land and water called Virginia," was ceded to Lord Culpepper and the Earl of Arlington for the term of thirty-one years.

Did the people have any other causes of complaint?

The people were restricted in the elective franchise, were required to conform to the doctrines and rituals of the Church of England, and the taxes levied were unequal and oppressive.

To what did the oppressive measures lead?

A spirit of rebellion in consequence broke out among the "common people," who wanted but an excuse for appearing in

arms; and it was soon found in an invasion made by the Susquehannah Indians.

Give a further account of the commencement of the rebellion.

The measures for defence, adopted by Berkeley, the governor of Virginia, being inefficient, the people demanded permission to arm and protect themselves. This being refused, a struggle for popular liberty broke out in 1676, known as **BACON'S REBELLION**.

What further can you state of the rebellion?

Five hundred men under arms, with Nathaniel Bacon as leader, marched against the Indians, whom they defeated. The people recovered for a time the rights which they formerly enjoyed; but in the midst of their successes Bacon suddenly died.

What afterward occurred?

Berkeley then caused twenty-two of the insurgents to be hanged; and fines, imprisonments, and confiscations disgraced his administration until he was recalled by the king.

What can you state of the subsequent history of the colony?

Upon the recall of Berkeley, in 1677, Virginia became a proprietary government, with Lord Culpepper as governor. Culpepper ruled till 1684, when, in consequence of his mismanagement, the king revoked the grant which had been made to him and Arlington, in 1673, and deprived him of his office. Virginia then became a royal province again, and so remained till the Revolution.

MASSACHUSETTS.

FROM ITS SETTLEMENT, IN 1620, TO THE UNION OF NEW ENGLAND
COLONIES, IN 1643.



Map Questions.

How is Cape Cod situated? Plymouth? Salem? Boston? Dover? Describe the Merrimac River. What States are on the south of Massachusetts? Where is Portsmouth?

What can you state of Capt. Smith's second voyage to America?

Captain John Smith, who had performed so creditable a part in the settlement of Virginia, set sail from London in 1614, for the purpose of trade and discovery in the region of Cape Cod.

What did Smith accomplish?

He examined the shores from the Penobscot River to Cape Cod, and prepared a map of the country, to which he gave the name of New England.

What grant of land was made by King James in 1620?

The original Plymouth Company having been superseded by another, called the Council of Plymouth, King James granted to the latter, in 1620, all the territory between the fortieth and forty-eighth parallels of north latitude, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

By whom was the first permanent New England settlement made?

It was not under the direction of the Council of Plymouth, nor with the aid of the king, that the first permanent settlement was made in New England, but by a small band of Pilgrims, dissenters from the Church of England, who had fled from their own country to find an asylum from religious persecution. They were known in England as Puritans.

To what place did the Pilgrims first go after leaving England?

They at first went to Amsterdam, in Holland, whence they removed to Leyden (*li'-den*), where, under the pastoral care of John Robinson, they lived for eleven years.

Give a further history of their movements.

From various causes they became dissatisfied with their residence in Holland, and obtained a grant of land from the London Company. A goodly number then went to Southampton, England, where they were joined by other Pilgrims from London.

What step did they next take?

They had procured two vessels, the Speedwell and the Mayflower; but the former proving unseaworthy, the Mayflower sailed alone from Plymouth, with one hundred and one per-

sons, the most prominent of whom were Carver, Brewster, Standish, Bradford, and Winslow.

What further can you state of the Pilgrims?

After a boisterous passage they reached Cape Cod Bay, where, in the cabin of the Mayflower, they agreed to a solemn compact for their government, and unanimously elected Carver governor for one year.

At what place did they land?

On the 21st of December, 1620, they landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, and there made their settlement—the first in New England.

What is said of their sufferings at Plymouth?

The winter was severe, and in less than five months nearly half of that Pilgrim band died from the effects of exposure and privations, Carver and his wife being among the number. William Bradford was the second governor.

What treaty was formed with the Indians?

In 1621 a treaty of friendship was made with Massasoit (*mas-sas'-so-it*), chief of the Wampanoags (*wom-pa-nō'-ags*), which was sacredly kept for more than thirty years. Canonicus, chief of the Narragansetts, kept the colonists in fear for awhile, but the decisive course of Bradford eventually compelled him to sue for peace.

What colony in Massachusetts was planted next after Plymouth?

A company of persons interested in the fisheries of New England, having purchased a tract of land, sent a hundred persons, under the charge of Endicott. These settled at Salem, in 1628, thus laying the foundation of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The colony grew rapidly by the addition of new settlements, especially by the one at Boston, commenced in 1630.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

What can you state of the first settling of New Hampshire?

The first settlements in New Hampshire were made at Little Harbor and Dover in 1623, under a grant which Ferdinand Gorges (*gor'-jes*) and John Mason had obtained from the Council of Plymouth.

What can you state of the claims of Wheelwright and Mason.

Although the grant to Gorges and Mason included all the territory between the Merrimac and the Kennebec, the Rev. John Wheelwright, in 1629, purchased of the Indians a portion of the same territory. In the same year Mason obtained from Gorges a grant, in his own name alone, of the country which Wheelwright had purchased, and to this he gave the name of New Hampshire.

What land controversy afterward took place?

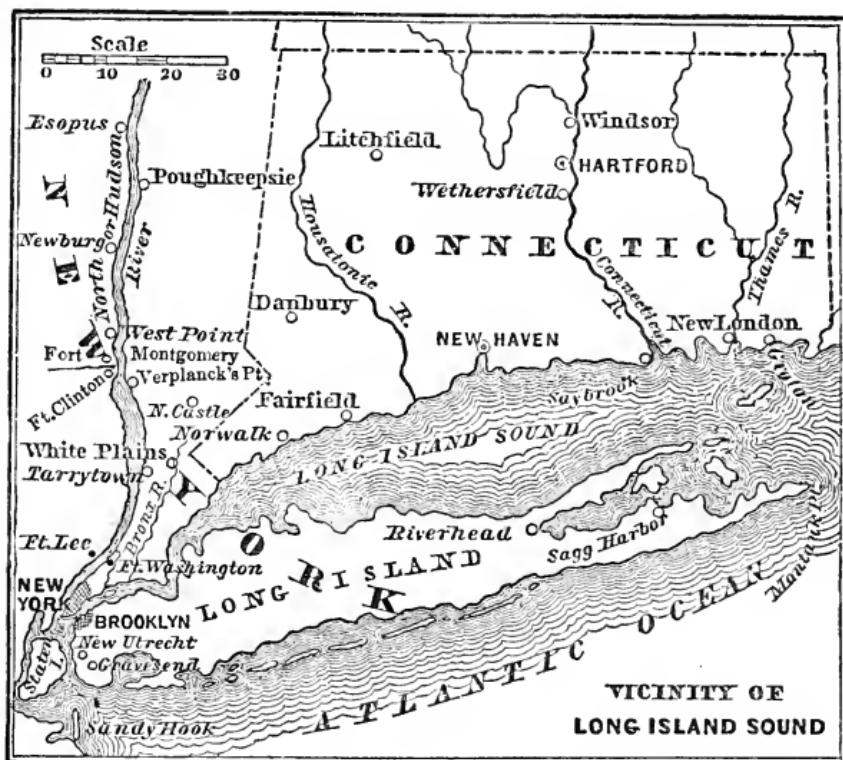
After the death of Mason a vexatious controversy took place, in consequence of the land claims which his heirs made; and it was not terminated until they relinquished all the unoccupied portions of the province.

What was the political connection between N. Hampshire and Mass.?

The district of New Hampshire was several times connected with Massachusetts, but in 1741 it became a separate province, and so continued till the Revolution.



CONNECTICUT.



Map Questions.

What body of water on the south of Connecticut? What rivers flow into Long Island Sound? How is Windsor situated? New Haven? Saybrook? Hartford?

What can you state of the settling of Connecticut?

Three colonies were planted within the limits of Connecticut. The first at Windsor, in 1633, by Captain Holmes and a company from Plymouth; the second at Saybrook, in 1635; and the third at New Haven, in 1638.

What further history can you give of the first colony?

The Dutch, to assert their claim to territory, had built a fort on the Connecticut, which menaced Holmes and his com-

pany as they passed up the river; but the threat was unheeded.

Can you give any further history of the colony?

The colony on the Connecticut, called the Connecticut Colony, received important additions from Massachusetts in 1635; and, in the following year, other additions by a second emigration from the same place, conducted by the Rev. Thomas Hooker.

What troubles did the colonists have with the Indians?

The Pequods, a tribe of Indians inhabiting the southeast part of Connecticut, having committed many acts of hostility, war was declared against them in 1637.

What account can you give of the expedition against the Pequods?

Captain John Mason, with a force of colonists and friendly Indians, proceeded against the Pequods, burned their fort and wigwams, killed more than six hundred of their number, and completely broke them up as a tribe.

How were the three colonies of Connecticut united?

The colony of Saybrook maintained its separate existence until 1644. By its annexation in that year to the Connecticut Colony, only two colonies remained, which were united in 1665, under a liberal royal charter granted by King Charles II., of England.

What attempt was made to deprive Connecticut of her charter?

Andros, who had been appointed royal governor of New England, in 1687 appeared before the Connecticut Assembly, in session at Hartford, and demanded the surrender of the charter; but, during the discussion that arose, it was carried off and hid in the hollow of a tree.

RHODE ISLAND.

Map Questions.

What State between Massachusetts and Connecticut? (See map, p. 22.) In what direction from Plymouth is Providence? In what direction is Newport from Providence? How is Providence situated? On what island is Newport? *Ans.* Rhode Island.

By whom was Rhode Island settled?

Rhode Island was settled by Roger Williams, who had been banished from Massachusetts because of his denunciation of the religious intolerance practiced there, as well as for certain opinions touching civil matters.

When and where did Williams settle?

The settlement was made in 1636 at Providence, on lands purchased of the Indians, and so called by Williams to commemorate "God's merciful providence to him in his distress?"

What caused the colony to grow rapidly?

The great freedom in religious matters enjoyed at Providence, and the democratic government of the colony, caused immigrants to flock thither in large numbers.

What second settlement was made in Rhode Island?

In 1637, William Coddington, who had been subjected to religious persecution in Boston, accepted an invitation from Williams, purchased from the Indians the island of Rhode Island, and settled there.

When were the two settlements united?

Rather than admit a claim of jurisdiction set up by Plymouth, Williams went to England, and obtained a charter whereby the two settlements of Rhode Island were united in 1644, under one government, as the Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

MASSACHUSETTS.

FROM THE UNION OF THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES, IN 1643, TO
“THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.”

Map Questions.

In what direction from Swansey is Plymouth? (See map, p. 22.) Annapolis from Boston? (See map, p. 50.) How is Annapolis situated? On what is Louisburg?

What colonial union was made in 1643?

Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven formed a union in 1643, for mutual protection against the Dutch, French, and Indians. This union lasted nearly fifty years.

Why did not Rhode Island join the confederacy?

Rhode Island was refused admittance into the union, because she would not consent to be incorporated with Plymouth, and lose her separate existence.

What trouble commenced in 1656?

In 1656 a serious trouble commenced, growing out of the arrival in that year of a number of Quakers from England. They had been represented as a people of peculiar opinions and conduct, and consequently they were persecuted. Many were banished, four were executed, and others were whipped or cast into prison.

How were the troubles brought to an end?

The great severity of the measures against them caused a general feeling of condemnation; and, after five years of trouble, they were allowed to come and enjoy their opinions in peace.

How did King Philip's war commence?

In 1675 an Indian war broke out by an attack made by King Philip, a son and successor of Massasoit, upon the town of Swansey.

What had prompted Philip to make war?

A converted Indian, who had been sent as a missionary among his people, made known the fact that Philip was concerned in a plot for the extermination of the colonists. This man was afterward found murdered. The execution by the whites of three Indians, convicted of the murder, may be considered as the immediate cause of the war.

What can you state of the further conduct of the Indians?

Although a treaty of peace had been made with the Narragansetts, they proved unfaithful, and became the allies of Philip, carrying death and destruction throughout the country for miles around.

What can you state of the closing scenes of the war?

A strong force was sent against the Indians, and, in an immense swamp in the southern part of Rhode Island, they were defeated with great loss. Yet they continued their depredations till the death of Philip, which occurred in 1676, he being shot by one of his own tribe.

What intelligence from England caused rejoicings in Boston?

The news of the English revolution, in which James II. had been driven from the throne, and William of Orange declared king, caused great rejoicings among the people of Boston.

How did the people treat the royal officers of the colony?

They seized Governor Andros and his officers, who had made themselves obnoxious by their unjust and oppressive measures, and sent them to England.

What war grew out of the dethronement of King James?

James having fled to France, the monarch of that country espoused his cause. This, principally, led to a contest between the two powers, known as KING WILLIAM'S WAR, in which the respective colonists became involved.

What were the principal events of the war in America?

An expedition, fitted out by Massachusetts, and commanded by Sir William Phipps, captured Port Royal, and secured a large amount of booty. A second expedition, also commanded by Phipps, for the conquest of Canada, proved a failure.

What was the length of the war?

The war lasted from 1689 to the peace of Ryswick (*riz-wick*), in 1697, a period of about eight years.

What had the king done in reference to the government of Mass.?

During the war, King William, refusing to restore to Massachusetts the charter which James II. had taken away, in consequence of the opposition showed by the colony to the "Navigation Act," granted a new charter, which united Plymouth, Massachusetts, Maine, and Nova Scotia in one royal government.

Of what unwise measure was the new government guilty?

One of the first acts under the new government was the formation, in 1692, of a court to try certain persons who were accused of witchcraft, the belief in which, at the time, prevailed among the people of Salem and the neighboring towns.

What further account can you give of the delusion?

Twenty persons were put to death, more than fifty were tortured or frightened into a confession, and many suffered imprisonment. The delusion lasted more than six months.

How was the next war after King William's brought about?

Upon the death of James II., which occurred in France, the French monarch acknowledged his son as king of England. This tended to produce a spirit of resentment in England, where the crown had been settled upon Anne (*an*), the second daughter of James.

What was the consequence?

A war followed between England on the one side, and France and Spain on the other, known, in America, as QUEEN ANNE'S WAR; in Europe, as THE WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION.

What was the most important event of the war?

The capture of Port Royal, in 1710, by a force from Massachusetts, after an unsuccessful attempt three years before, was the most important event of the war. The name of the place was changed to Annapolis, in honor of the English queen, and Acadia was permanently annexed to the British realm.

What was the length of the war?

The war continued about eleven years, hostilities having commenced in 1702, and being terminated by the treaty of Utrecht (*u'-trekt*) in 1713.

How long did peace last?

A peace of nearly thirty years followed, which was broken by KING GEORGE'S WAR, commenced in 1744.

What was the origin of the war?

The war had its origin in disputes relating to the kingdom of Austria, and was therefore known in Europe as The War of the Austrian Succession.

What was the most important event of the war?

Its most important event was the capture of Louisburg by a force, mostly of New England troops, under William Pepperell, aided by an English fleet commanded by Commodore Warren.

How long did the war continue?

The contest was terminated by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle (*ākēs la sha-pel'*), in 1748, by which all acquisitions of territory, made during the war, were mutually restored.

NEW YORK.



Map Questions.

What States on the east of New York State? What large city at the mouth of the Hudson River? How is Albany situated? Schenectady? Describe the Mohawk River.

When, and by whom, was the Hudson River discovered?

The Hudson River was discovered in 1609 by Henry Hudson, an English navigator, then sailing in the service of "The Dutch East India Company."

What exploration did Hudson make?

His object was to find a north-west passage to the Pacific Ocean; in pursuance of which he sailed up the river to the

head of ship navigation, and continued his explorations in a small boat some miles further.

What measures were taken by the Dutch to settle the country?

In 1614, the Dutch built a fort on Manhattan, or New York Island; and, in the following year, erected another at Albany, which was called Fort Orange.

What settlements were afterward made?

The actual colonization of the country did not take place until 1623. In that year two settlements were made; one at Fort Orange, the site of Albany; and the other on Manhattan Island, to which the name of New Amsterdam was given.

What extent of territory was claimed by the Dutch?

The territory claimed by the Dutch included the whole region from Cape Cod to the southern shore of Delaware Bay; this they called New Netherlands—a name generally applied only to that part actually in their possession.

Who were the successive Dutch governors?

The first Dutch governor was Peter Minuits; the second, Wouter Van Twiller; the third, Sir William Kieft (*keeft*); and the fourth and last, Peter Stuyvesant.

What did the English do to get possession of New Netherlands?

In 1664, Charles II., king of England, disregarding the claims of the Dutch, granted to his brother, the Duke of York, the whole region from the Connecticut River to Delaware Bay; and a fleet, under Colonel Nicolls, was sent to take possession.

What can you say of the surrender of the place?

When Nicolls appeared before New Amsterdam, the people, hoping to enjoy more freedom under English rule, determined at once to surrender; but Stuyvesant held out until the town was actually in the possession of Nicolls.

What changes then took place?

Nicolls was the first English governor. New Amsterdam was called New York; and Fort Orange received the name of Albany.

Was New Netherland ever again in possession of the Dutch?

In 1673, during a war between England and Holland, the Dutch regained their former possessions; but after a period of only fifteen months, returned them to the English. Sir Edmund Andros, the tyrant, was then appointed governor.

What can you say of the "Negro Plot?"

In 1741, several incendiary fires occurred in the city of New York, and a house was robbed by slaves. Witnesses testified that the negroes had conspired to burn the city, murder the inhabitants, and set up a government of their own.

What followed?

An intense excitement followed, and before it was allayed more than thirty persons, condemned as having been engaged in the alleged plot, were executed, and others were transported to foreign parts.

NEW JERSEY.

Map Questions.

How is New Jersey situated? (See map, p. 38.) What river is on the west of the State? What water on the east? Where is the city of Elizabeth? (See map, p. 66.)

What can you state of the settlement of New Jersey?

The Dutch, who included New Jersey in the province of New Netherland, formed a trading settlement at Bergen, and also built a fort on the Delaware; but the settlement of Eliza-

bethtown, now Elizabeth, in 1664, is considered as the beginning of colonization in New Jersey.

Who became the proprietors of New Jersey in 1664?

In 1664, before the settlement of Elizabethtown, the Duke of York, to whom the king of England had granted New Netherland, sold New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret.

How did New Jersey thrive under Berkeley and Cartaret?

The liberal offers at first made to emigrants induced many to settle. After the Dutch had, for the second time, relinquished possession of New Netherland, Andros was appointed governor, and he repeatedly interfered with the rights of Berkeley and Carteret.

What disposition was afterward made of New Jersey?

Berkeley sold his interest in New Jersey to an English Quaker; and, in 1682, the whole territory became, by purchase, the property of William Penn and other Quakers.

What can you state of the subsequent colonial history of N. Jersey?

In 1702, the proprietors surrendered their powers of government to the crown, when New Jersey became a royal province united to New York. In 1738, the connection was severed, and from that time to the Revolution, New Jersey was a separate province.

MARYLAND.

Map Questions.

What large bay divides Maryland? (See map, p. 16.) What State on the east of Maryland? On the west? On the north? Where was St. Mary's situated?

Of what colony was Maryland once a part?

By the second charter granted to the London Company, the

limits of Virginia embraced all the territory which afterward formed the States of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina.

What can you say of a license granted by the king?

In 1631, William Clayborne obtained a license from Charles I. to traffic with the Indians; and under this authority a trading post was established on an island in Chesapeake Bay, and another at the mouth of the Susquehanna.

What grant was afterward made of Maryland?

The territory of Maryland was afterward granted to Cecil (*se'-sil*) Calvert, a Roman Catholic nobleman, whose title was Lord Baltimore. The grant thus made was the most liberal one that had been allowed; for by it equality in religious rights and civil freedom was guaranteed to all emigrants.

When and where was the first settlement made?

The first settlement was made in 1634, at St. Mary's, by about two hundred emigrants, mostly Roman Catholics; and Leonard Calvert, brother of the proprietor, was the first governor.

What can you say of Clayborne's rebellion?

Clayborne, who had refused to submit to the authority of the governor, in 1645 incited a rebellion, and compelled Calvert to seek safety for a time in Virginia.

Who, after Cecil Calvert, was the proprietor of Maryland?

After the death of Cecil Calvert, his son, Charles, became the proprietor of the province, of which he retained possession until deprived of it by King William, in 1691. Lionel Copley was then appointed royal governor.

What can you state of the further history of Maryland?

In 1715 the proprietor's rights were restored to his infant heir, the fourth Lord Baltimore, and Maryland remained a proprietary government from that time till the Revolution.

PENNSYLVANIA.



Map Questions.

What river separates New Jersey from Pennsylvania? How is Philadelphia situated? How is Delaware situated? In which part of Delaware is Wilmington situated? (See map, p. 16)

What can you state of a grant made to Penn?

Actuated by a desire to found a colony where civil and religious liberty would be enjoyed, and where the people might dwell together in the bonds of peace, William Penn obtained from Charles II. a grant of all the territory within the present limits of Pennsylvania.

What additional grant did Penn receive?

From the Duke of York, Penn also obtained a grant of Delaware, then called "The Territories," or "The Three Lower Counties on the Delaware."

When and by whom was Pennsylvania settled?

The permanent settlement of Pennsylvania dates from the founding of Philadelphia in 1682, by Penn; though small settlements of Swedes had been previously made both in Pennsylvania and Delaware.

What important meeting did Penn have with the Indians?

Penn met the Indians beneath a wide-spreading elm, at a place now called Kensington, a suburb of Philadelphia, and paid them for their lands.

What can you state of the prosperity of Penn's colony?

The wisdom of his course toward the Indians, as well as of his government generally, was soon apparent, for the colony had a more rapid and peaceful growth than any other in America.

What further can you relate of the history of Pennsylvania?

Upon the death of Penn, which occurred in 1718, he left his American possessions to his sons. They administered the government, most of the time by deputies, until the Revolution, when their claims were purchased by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

DELAWARE.

What can you say of the settlement of Delaware?

Delaware was settled in 1638, on Christiana Creek, near Wilmington, by a company of Swedes.

What was the extent of the territory of the Swedes?

The settlers purchased of the Indians all the territory from Cape Henlopen to the falls of the Delaware, calling it New Sweden.

What befell the Swedish colony?

Governor Stuyvesant, of New Netherland, regarding the Swedish settlements as intrusions upon the territory of the Dutch colony, in 1655 proceeded against them, and subjected the Swedes to the authority of Holland.

What further can you state of the history of Delaware?

The Dutch retained possession until 1664. From that time till 1682, Delaware was a part of the province of New York.

What further still can you state of the history of Delaware?

By the grant to Penn, in 1682, Delaware was united to Pennsylvania, and, although the settlers in "The Territories" became dissatisfied with Penn's government, and were granted an assembly of their own, Pennsylvania and Delaware continued under one governor until the Revolution.

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

What can you state of the settlement of North Carolina?

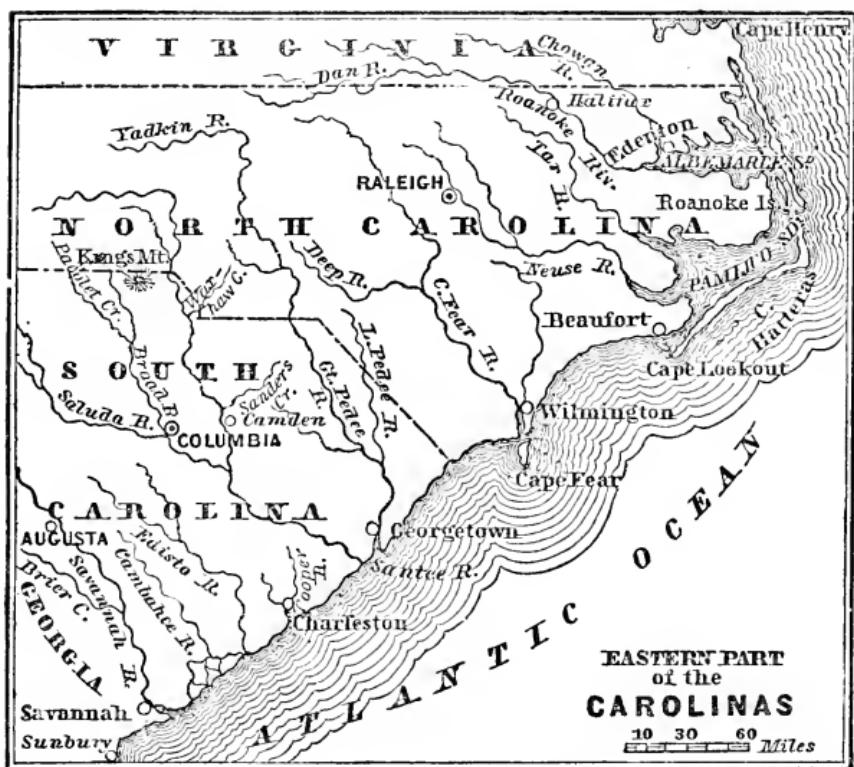
About the year 1650 emigrants from Virginia made a settlement upon the Chowan River, calling it "The Albemarle County Colony.

What extensive grant was afterward made by Charles II.?

Charles II. afterward granted the whole region from Virginia to the middle of Florida, and known as Carolina, to Lord Clarendon and seven other noblemen of England.

What second settlement was made in Carolina?

In 1665 a company of planters from Barbadoes made a



Map Questions.

What State is on the south of Virginia? On the south of North Carolina? On the south of South Carolina? Describe the Chowan River. How is Edenton situated? Wilmington? Charleston? Savannah?

settlement near Wilmington, calling it "The Clarendon County Colony."

What third settlement was made in Carolina?

In 1670, a colony, known as "The Carteret County Colony," was planted on the western bank of the Ashley River; this, in consequence of not being well located for commercial facilities, was removed, ten years after, to the junction of the Cooper and Ashley rivers, and thus the foundation of Charleston was laid.

What took place in 1729?

In 1729, Carolina was sold to the king of England, and

separated into North and South Carolina. From that time till the Revolution they were royal provinces.

GEORGIA.

What grant of Georgia was made to a corporation?

To a corporation, consisting of James Oglethorpe (*ō'-gl-thorp*) and twenty other trustees, George II., of England, granted, for twenty-one years, all the country between the Savannah and the Altamaha.

What was the object of the corporation?

The object of Oglethorpe and his associates was to provide an asylum in America for the destitute of England, the grant being "in trust for the poor."

When and where was the first settlement made?

The first settlement was made in 1733, the year after the grant, at Savannah.

What can you say of the growth of the colony?

The colony made rapid increase in numbers, but owing to the poverty and idle habits of the settlers, as also to the impolitic regulations of the trustees, it did not grow much in wealth.

What troubles were had with a neighboring colony?

Georgia being claimed by Spain as a part of Florida, hostilities took place between the English settlers and their Spanish neighbors, which, owing to the bravery and skill of Oglethorpe, terminated to the advantage of the English.

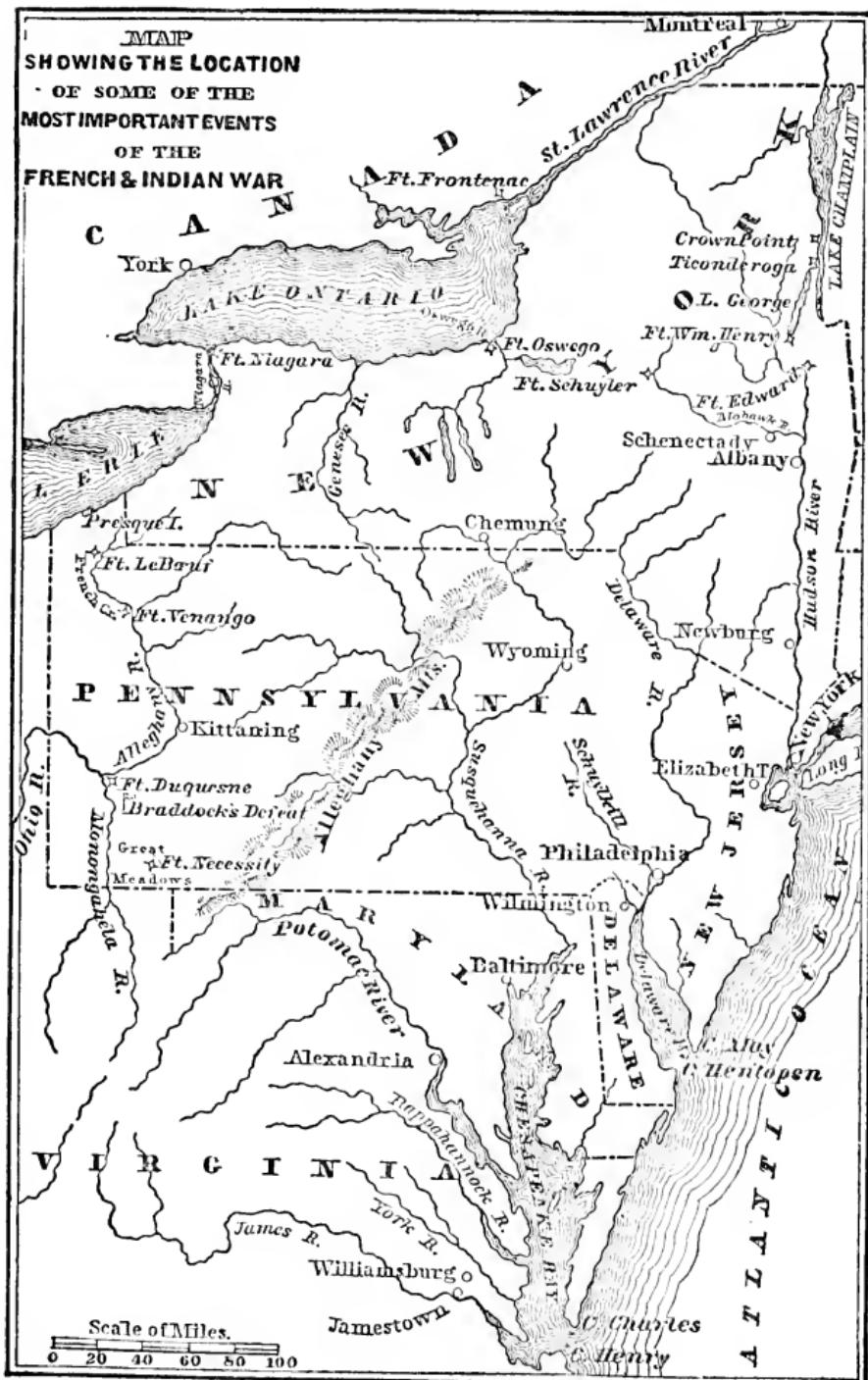
When and how did Georgia become a royal province?

The trustees governed till 1752, when, wearied with their troublesome charge, they surrendered their charter to the crown, and Georgia became a royal province.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Give an account of the settlement of Virginia. (See page 16.)
- 2. What can you state of the government of the colony? (17.)—
3. Why did not the colony prosper at first?—4. By whom was Cape Cod discovered?—5. When did Gosnold make the discovery? *Ans.* In 1602.—6. What can you state of Wingfield?—7. Of Ratcliffe?—
8. Of Smith's character?—9. Of his capture, and escape from death? (17, 18.)—10. In relation to the second Virginia charter?—11. What circumstances induced Smith to remain in office?—12. What further account can you give of Smith? (18, 33, 34.)—13. Give an account of the "starving time." (18, 19.)—14. What can you state of Lord Delaware? (18, 19.)—15. Of Sir Thomas Gates? (18, 19.)—16. How many charters were granted to the London Company? (14, 15, 18, 19.)—17. State all you can in relation to Pocahontas. (18, 19.)—18. In relation to the commencement of negro slavery in America. (19.)—19. In relation to Indian troubles in Virginia. (20.)—20. In relation to the "Navigation Act." (20, 31.)—21. In relation to Culpepper's connection with Virginia. (20, 21.)—22. Give an account of Bacon's Rebellion. (20, 21.)—23. What grant was made to the Council of Plymouth? (23.)—24. By whom was New England settled?—25. Give an account of the movements of the Pilgrims before they reached America. (23, 24.)—26. What solemn act took place just before they landed? (24.)—27. State all you can of Carver.—28. Of Bradford.—28. Of Massasoit.—29. Of Canonicus.—30. Of the early history of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.—31. Of the settlement of New Hampshire. (25.)—32. What conflicting claims to New Hampshire lands occurred?—33. How many and what colonies were planted in Connecticut? (26.)—34. State all you can of the Connecticut colony. (26, 27.)—35. Give an account of the Pequot War. (27.)—36. State what you can of the Saybrook colony. (26, 27.)—37. Of the New Haven colony. (26, 27.)—38. Of Andros. (27, 30, 35, 36.)—39. Of Roger Williams. (28.)—40. Of William Coddington.—41. Of the union of the two Rhode Island settlements. (28.)—42. Of the union formed in 1643. (29.)—43. Of the persecution of the Quakers.—44. Of King Philip's War. (29, 30.)—45. Give an account of King William's War. (30, 31.)—46. Of the "Salem

Witcraft." (31)—47. Of Queen Anne's War. (31, 32.)—49. State what you can of Henry Hudson. (33, 34.)—50. Of the settlement on Manhattan Island. (34, 35.)—51. Of the settlement at Albany. (34, 35.)—52. Of Peter Stuyvesant. (34.)—53. Of Colonel Nicolls. (34, 35.)—54. Give the whole account of the "Negro Plot." (35.)—55. Of the settlement of New Jersey. (35, 36.)—56. Of the Duke of York's connection with New Jersey. (36.)—57. Of William Penn's. —58. Of Clayborne's with Maryland. (37.)—59. Give an account of the settlement of Maryland.—60. What grant of land was made to Penn? (38.)—61. What was Penn's object in accepting the grant? —62. What can you say of the settlement of Pennsylvania? (39.)—63. How did Penn make the title to his lands perfect?—64. When and by whom was Delaware first settled?—65. How were the Swedes of Delaware subjected to the rule of the Dutch? (40.)—66. Give the subsequent colonial history of Delaware. (40.)—67. What three colonies were established in North and South Carolina? (40, 41.)—68. What can you state of the Albemarle County colony? —69. Of the Clarendon County colony? (41.)—70. Of the Carteret County colony?—71. What can you state of the subsequent colonial history of North and South Carolina? (41, 42.)—72. How did the Georgia colony originate? (42.)—73. State all you can of Oglethorpe. (42.)—74. What settlement was made in 1733?—75. When was Georgia settled?—76. Why did not the colony grow in wealth as well as numbers? (42.)—77. What claim to Georgia territory was made?—78. What can you state of the hostilities that occurred?—79. What change took place in 1752?—80. How is Savannah situated? (See map, p. 41.)—81. Into what body of water does the Savannah River flow?—82. What town is situated at the mouth of the Chowan River?—83. Into what body of water does the Chowan flow?—83. On what river is Wilmington situated? *Ans.* Cape Fear River.—84. Into what body of water does Cape Fear River flow?—85. Which of the colonies was settled in 1607? (16.)—86. Which in 1614? (34.)—87. In 1620? (24.)—88. In 1623? (25.)—89. In 1633? (26.)—90. In 1634? (37.)—91. In 1636? (28.)—92. In 1638? (39.)—93. In 1650? (40.)—94. In 1664? (36.)—95. In 1670? (41.)—96. In 1682? (39.)—97. In 1733? (42.)—98. When was Georgia settled? (42.)—99. South Carolina? (41.)—100. North Carolina? (40.)



SECTION III.

The French and Indian War.

Map Questions. (See map, p. 45.)

Where is the St. Lawrence River? The Ohio? Describe the Alleghany River. The Monongahela. How was Fort Duquesne situated? Fort Necessity? Fort Oswego? Fort William Henry? Fort Edward? Fort Frontenac? Fort Niagara? Fort Ticonderoga? Kittanning? Where is Williamsburg? Lake George? Crown Point? Louisburg? (See map, page 50.) Quebec? Plains of Abraham? Isle of Orleans? Nova Scotia?

What territory in North America did the English claim?

The English, basing their title upon the discoveries made by the Cabots, laid claim to all the territory from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

What claim did the French set up?

The French claimed all the interior portion adjacent to the rivers St. Lawrence and Mississippi, and their tributaries; and, the better to secure this claim, they erected forts at various places through the region.

To what did the conflicting claims lead?

In consequence of these conflicting claims a war broke out between England and her colonies on the one side, and France and her colonies, largely aided by the Indians, on the other, which is known as "The French and Indian War."

EVENTS OF 1753.

What can you state of the formation of the Ohio Company?

At the time of the breaking out of the war, there was in existence an organization, known as the Ohio Company, which had obtained from the king of England a grant of land on and near the Ohio River, for the purpose of carrying on the fur trade with the Indians, and of settling the country.

What message was sent to the French?

The French, having seized three British traders, and also

built forts on the land of the Ohio Company, Governor Dinwiddie, of the Virginia Colony, sent a letter to the French commander, remonstrating against these aggressive acts.

What further account can you give of the message?

George Washington, the bearer of the letter, set out on his mission on the last day of October, 1753; and after an absence of eleven weeks, during which he encountered severe hardships, amid snow, icy floods, and hostile Indians, he returned to Williamsburg, having accomplished his object.

EVENTS OF 1754.

What reply did Washington bring to Dinwiddie's letter?

The reply of St. Pierre (*pe-āre'*), the French commander, was unsatisfactory. In his letter he stated that he was acting under orders, and that he could not leave the territory.

What measures were then taken against the French?

At the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers the Ohio Company commenced the construction of a fort; and a body of troops, commanded by Washington, was sent to protect the works.

Did the Ohio Company complete the fort?

Before Washington had time to reach the place, a party of French and Indians suddenly appeared and took possession. The works were then completed, and called Fort Duquesne (*doo-kane'*).

What course did Washington then pursue?

Learning the disaster, and that a strong force was marching to intercept him, Washington fell back, and took a position at a place called the Great Meadows.

Give an account of the contest that took place soon after.

With the determination of forestalling the hostile design of an advanced detachment of the French, he came upon them

by surprise, and, in the contest that followed, 28th of May, 1754, killed or captured all but one.

What battle afterward took place?

In little more than a month after, a force of fifteen hundred French and Indians, commanded by De Villiers (*vil-le-āre'*), made an attack upon a small fort which Washington had constructed, and named Fort Necessity.

What account can you give of the battle?

Washington made a brave defense of ten hours, but, on the morning of the 4th of July, was compelled to surrender, though upon condition that he and the garrison should be permitted to return to Virginia.

EVENTS OF 1755.

What expeditions were planned for 1755?

Four expeditions, on the part of the English, were planned for 1755; namely, against Nova Scotia, Crown Point, Niagara, and Fort Duquesne.

Give an account of the first.

The expedition against Nova Scotia was commanded by Col. Monckton (*monk'-tun*). Two forts were captured in June, and a beautiful and fertile country was reduced to a solitude.

Give an account of the expedition against Fort Duquesne.

Gen. Braddock, who had been sent to America as commander-in-chief, headed the expedition against Duquesne. Disregarding the suggestions of Washington, who was acting as aid-de-camp, he fell into an ambush of French and Indians, July the 9th, and was defeated with great loss, he, himself, being mortally wounded.

What can you say of the expedition against Niagara?

The defeat of Braddock paralyzed the expedition against Niagara; and, after troops had been delayed at Oswego for months, the design was abandoned.

How was the expedition against Crown Point undertaken?

Gen. Johnson, commanding the expedition against Crown Point, proceeded as far as the head of Lake George, where, Sept. 8, he was attacked by Baron Dieskau (*de-es-ko'*) : the timely arrival of Gen. Lyman from Fort Edward gave the victory to the English, and the French commander was incurably wounded, and made a prisoner.

What was afterward done by Johnson?

Johnson, after erecting Fort William Henry, retired to Albany. As a reward for his services the British government gave him a baronetey and £5,000.

EVENTS OF 1756.

What did the French accomplish in 1756?

The Marquis de Montcalm (*mont-kam'*), Dieskau's successor, in August, 1756, made an attack upon Oswego, and compelled the English, numbering fourteen hundred men, to surrender. A large amount of stores and money also fell into the hands of the victor.

Did the English accomplish any thing in 1756?

Incited by French emissaries, the Indians of the Ohio committed great desolation; but Col. Armstrong, after a long and perilous march, reached Kittanning, their chief town, and destroyed it by fire.

EVENTS OF 1757.

What was the principal military operation of 1757?

With nine thousand men Montcalm laid siege to Fort William Henry. For six days its commander, Col. Monroe, kept



up a vigorous defence, but, at last, surrendered, capitulating that the garrison should have a safe escort to Fort Edward.

Was the stipulation observed?

Just as the English had left, August 9, 1757, the Indian allies of Montcalm, incited by the hope of plunder, attacked them and massacred a large number.

EVENTS OF 1758.

Map Questions.

How is Annapolis situated? Halifax? Louisburg? Quebec? Portsmouth? Boston? Into what water does the St. Lawrence flow? The Kennebec?



Who, up to 1758, were the successive English commanders?

Upon the death of Braddock, which occurred four days

after his defeat in 1755, the general command devolved upon Governor Shirley. Shirley was soon succeeded by Lord Loudon, and he, in turn, by Gen. Abercrombie.

What expeditions were planned for 1758?

Three expeditions were planned for 1758; one, under Gen. Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under Gen. Forbes, against Fort Duquesne.

What account can you give of the expedition against Louisburg?

On the 26th of July Louisburg surrendered, after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, during which two officers, Wolfe and Montgomery, greatly distinguished themselves by their bravery.

Give an account of the expedition under Abercrombie.

In the expedition against Ticonderoga, a conflict took place between advanced bodies of the contending parties, in which Lord Howe, an English officer greatly beloved, was slain.

What further account can you give?

Two days after, July 8th, an unsuccessful assault upon the fort was made in full force, the assailants losing nearly two thousand men in killed and wounded.

How was the failure against Ticonderoga relieved?

An expedition, under Col. Bradstreet, who commanded a detachment of Abercrombie's army, was afterward undertaken with decided success. Fort Frontenac, situated where Kingston now stands, was captured; and, with the fort, a vast amount of military stores and a number of vessels fell into the hands of the victors.

Give an account of the expedition under Gen. Forbes.

Though Major Grant, commanding the van of Forbes's army, sustained a defeat, the French set fire to Fort Duquesne upon the approach of the English, and retreated down the Ohio.

EVENTS OF 1759.

What plan of operations was adopted for 1759?

The great object of the campaign of 1759 was the reduction of Canada. Gen. Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst, who had succeeded Abercrombie as commander-in-chief, was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point; and Gen. Prideaux (*pre-do'*) was to go against Niagara.

What can you state of the expedition against Niagara?

Prideaux reached Niagara in July, but during the siege of the place was killed. Sir William Johnson, having succeeded to the command, defeated a relief force of French and Indians, and compelled the besieged to surrender.

What account can you give of Amherst's expedition?

Amherst having reached the vicinity of Ticonderoga, the French abandoned both it and Crown Point without striking a blow.

Give an account of Wolfe's operations.

With eight thousand men Wolfe ascended the St. Lawrence and landed his army upon the Isle of Orleans. On the 31st of July he made a daring though unsuccessful attempt upon the French intrenchments before Quebec.

Give a further account of Wolfe's operations.

Not discouraged by the disaster, the English effected a landing at night about two miles above the city, and climbing the steep banks of the river, by daybreak, on the following morning, September 13th, stood on the Plains of Abraham in battle array.

What followed?

Montcalm, surprised at the advantage gained by the English, left his strong position, and at once attacked them. A fierce and bloody battle followed, which resulted in the defeat of the

French. Wolfe fell in the moment of victory. Montcalm, mortally wounded, on being told of his condition, replied : "So much the better ; I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec."

EVENTS OF 1760, AND CLOSE OF THE WAR.

Did the French undertake to recover Quebec?

Quebec having fallen into the hands of the English, De Levi, the successor of Montcalm, made an attempt to recover the place on the 28th of April, 1760.

Give an account of the contest.

The contest took place about three miles above the city. The English, after losing a thousand men, fell back ; and the opportune arrival of a British fleet, some days after, compelled the French to retreat.

What measures completed the conquest of Canada?

Amherst, having invested Montreal, the governor signed a capitulation, by which not only that city but the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English.

When was the war brought to a close?

On the 10th of February, 1763, a treaty of peace was signed at Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all her American possessions east of the Mississippi.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. What claim did the discoveries of the Cabots give to the English? (46.)—2. How is Newfoundland situated? (See map, p. 8.)—
3. Where is Florida?—4. What territory did the French claim? (46.)—5. Why did the French lay claim to that territory? *Ans.* Because they occupied it.
6. What precaution was taken by the French to secure their claim? (46.)—7. What was the origin of the French and Indian War?—8. State all you can of the Ohio Co. (46, 47.)

9. When and where was Washington born? *Ans.* On the 22d of February, 1732, in Westmoreland County, Virginia.—10. On what mission was he sent in 1753? (47.)—11. How old was Washington at that time?—12. Where was Fort Duquesne situated? (Map, p. 45.)—13. Why was it called Fort Duquesne? *Ans.* In honor of the Marquis Du Quesne, the commander-in-chief of the French forces in America.—14. How did the French get possession of the fort?—15. What was the first battle of the French and Indian War? *Ans.* Battle of the Great Meadows.—Where did it take place? (Map, p. 45.)—17. Give an account of it. (47, 48.)—18. By whom was Washington attacked at Fort Necessity? (48.)—19. Where was the fort situated? (Map, p. 45.)—20. Give an account of the battle. (48.)—21. Of the success of the English in Nova Scotia, in 1755.—22. Where did Braddock's defeat occur? (Map, p. 45.)—23. Give an account of his defeat. (48.)—24. What further can you state of Braddock? (50, 51.)—25. At what place did Dieskau attack Gen. Johnson? (49.)—26. What fort was afterward built on the battle-ground?—27. Who built the fort?—28. What was the result of Dieskau's attack?—29. Johnson, upon retiring to Albany, stopped at Fort Edward: in what direction did he go? (Map, p. 45.)—30. Give an account of Montcalm's success at Oswego. (49.)—31. Of Armstrong's, at Kittanning.—32. Of Montcalm's, at Fort William Henry. (49, 50.)—33. What massacre took place near the fort? (50.)—34. How is Louisburg situated? (Map, p. 50.)—35. Give an account of Amherst's success there in 1758. (51.)—36. What can you state of the fate of Lord Howe?—37. Of the result of Abercrombie's expedition?—38. How was Fort Frontenac situated? (Map, p. 45.)—39. What city now occupies the site of the old fort? (Map, p. 25.)—40. What success did Bradstreet have at Fort Frontenac? (51.)—41. Give the history of Fort Duquesne. (47, 48, 51.)—42. What part did Prideaux take in the war? (52.)—43. Give an account of Johnson's success at Niagara.—44. Was the fort situated in New York or Canada? (Map, p. 45.)—45. What two forts fell into the hands of Amherst?—46. Which of those two forts was more north than the other? (Map, p. 45.)—47. In sailing up the St. Lawrence, what island near Quebec do you come to? (Map, p. 50.)—48. How did Wolfe commence operations against Quebec? (52.)—49. When was the battle of the Plains of Abraham fought?—50. Are the Plains above or below Quebec? (Map, p. 50.)—51. Give an account of the battle. (52, 53.)—52. When did Quebec surrender to the English? *Ans.* September 18th.—53. What efforts did the French make to recover Quebec? (53.)—54. What final success did the English achieve in Canada?—55. By what treaty was the war brought to a close?—56. Who, at the beginning of the war, was in the chief command of the French? *Ans.* Du Quesne.—57. Who succeeded Du Quesne? *Ans.* Dieskau.

SECTION IV.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

How did the French and Indian war affect Great Britain?

The expenses of the French and Indian war greatly increased the national debt of Great Britain, which the ministry proposed to reduce by taxing the colonies.

What reply did the colonists make to this proposition?

It was maintained by the colonists that they could only be justly taxed by a legislature in which they were represented; and as they were not allowed to send representatives to the British Parliament, that body had no right to tax them.

How was the proposition attempted to be carried out?

Notwithstanding the remonstrance of the colonists, the Stamp Act was passed by Parliament in 1765. By its provisions all instruments in writing, such as deeds, bonds, and notes, as well as printed pamphlets, newspapers, &c., were to be executed on stamped paper, to be purchased from the agent of the British government.

How was the news of the passage of this act received in America?

The news of the passage of this act produced intense indignation. The first burst of opposition appeared in the legislature of Virginia, where Patrick Henry distinguished himself by his bold eloquence. Afterward, a more formidable opposition was shown, when, upon the recommendation of the Assembly of Massachusetts, a Colonial Congress was held in New York.

What was accomplished by the Congress at New York?

Nine colonies were represented in the Congress. Timothy

Ruggles, of Massachusetts, was elected president; and a Declaration of rights, a Petition to the King, and a Memorial to Parliament were adopted.

Was the Stamp Act allowed to go into operation?

When the day came on which the Stamp Act was to go into effect, there were no officials courageous enough to carry it into execution; and, beside, all the stamped paper had been destroyed or concealed.

By what other measures was the repeal of the Act brought about?

As business, with a slight interruption, continued to be conducted without stamps, and the colonial merchants agreed to import no more goods while the obnoxious Act remained a law, a change in the British ministry occurring, the Act was repealed in 1766.

What was soon afterward done by the British Parliament?

Parliament, still claiming the right to tax the colonies, passed a bill, in 1767, for levying duties on glass, paper, painters's colors, and tea.

How did this Act of Parliament affect the colonists?

The news of this and other obnoxious Acts of Parliament produced a revival of the feelings which had been caused by the passage of the Stamp Act; and non-importation associations were formed.

What military measure was adopted in behalf of Parliament?

The opposition of the people of Boston being particularly bold, two regiments were ordered by Gen. Gage from Halifax to overawe them.

What was the effect of the movement?

The presence of the troops exasperated the people; and affrays ensued, in one of which, called the "Boston Massacre," occurring on the 5th of March, 1770, the soldiers fired upon the populace, killing three men and wounding others.

What concession was made by Parliament?

The opposition to the revenue measures induced Parliament to revoke all the duties laid in 1767, except that of three pence per pound on tea; but as the people were contending against the *principle* of "taxation without representation," and not against the *amount* of taxes imposed, the concession was not satisfactory.

What was done with the tea brought to America?

The tea for New York and Philadelphia was sent back; that for Charleston was stored in cellars, where it perished. At Boston a party of men, disguised as Indians, boarded the ships on a moonlight night in December, 1773, broke open the chests of tea, and emptied their contents into the water.

What retaliatory measures did Parliament adopt against Boston?

In retaliation for this destruction of the tea, the Boston Port Bill, designed to destroy the commerce of that city, was passed by Parliament.

What convention was held by the colonies?

A general congress, "The First Continental Congress," with Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, as president, met at Philadelphia, in September, 1774.

What action was taken by the Congress?

After due deliberation, a declaration of rights was made; the suspension of all commercial intercourse with Great Britain recommended; and addresses were voted to the king and the people of Great Britain and Canada.

EVENTS OF 1775.

What was Gage's first important measure against the Americans?

Gage, who had become the governor of Massachusetts, secretly dispatched eight hundred men, under Col. Smith and Major Pitcairn, to destroy the military stores at Concord.

Were the movements of the British as secret as intended?

The alarm was given, and when the British reached Lexington, on the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, about seventy of the militia were drawn up under arms. The king's troops fired upon them, killing and wounding several.

What took place at Concord?

At Concord some of the stores were destroyed; but the militia beginning to assemble, a skirmish took place, in which several were killed on both sides.

Give an account of the retreat.

On their way back to Boston, the British were reinforced at Lexington, but during their entire retreat the Americans pursued, keeping up a constant and destructive fire upon them. The loss of the British during the day was over two hundred; that of the patriots was about ninety.

What was the effect of the battle?

When the news of the day's contest spread, the militia from all parts of New England hastened to join those of Massachusetts in forming a camp near Boston.

What success did the Americans have on Lake Champlain?

It being deemed important to possess Ticonderoga and Crown Point, both places were captured in May by Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold, and a large supply of stores secured for the patriots.

What proclamation was issued by the British commander?

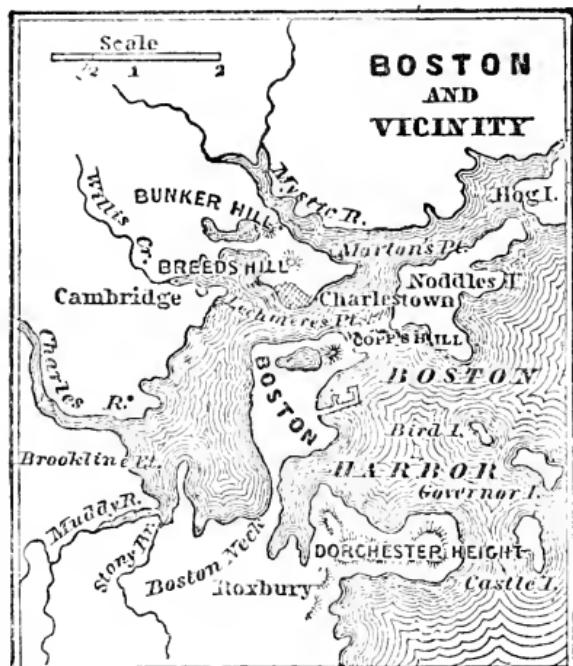
Upon the arrival of reinforcements from England, under Generals Howe, Burgoyne, and Sir Henry Clinton, Gage issued a proclamation declaring all Americans in arms rebels and traitors, but offering pardon to those who should return to their allegiance. John Hancock and Samuel Adams were excepted from this offer.

What defensive measures were taken by the Americans?

It becoming evident that the British meditated offensive operations, Col. Prescott was sent on the evening of the 16th of June, 1775, with a detachment of one thousand men to fortify Bunker Hill; but, on attaining the heights, he concluded to fortify Breed's Hill instead, this being nearer to Boston.

Map Questions.

In what direction is Concord from Boston? (See map, p. 22.) Lexington from Boston? How is Boston situated? Where is Charlestown? How could you go from Boston to Breed's Hill? From Boston to Bunker Hill? From Boston to Dorchester Heights? From Boston to Cambridge? How is Fort Chamblly situated? (See map, p. 60.) St. John's? Montreal? Quebec? (See map, p. 50.) Ticonderoga? (See map, p. 45.) Crown Point?



What then was done?

When the British, on the following morning, discovered the redoubt which the Americans had constructed during the night, they commenced a cannonade upon it. This failing, three thousand men, under Howe, were sent to dislodge the patriots.

Give an account of the battle.

Twice did the British approach within a few rods of the redoubt, but they were each time repulsed with heavy loss. Clinton arriving, the third charge was more successful; and the Americans, their ammunition being exhausted, were forced to retreat.

What losses were sustained by each party in the battle?

The British lost in killed and wounded more than a thousand men; the Americans, less than half that number, though among their slain was the distinguished patriot, Joseph Warren.

What, in the mean time, was done by Congress?

The Second Continental Congress having convened at Philadelphia, a vote was passed to raise an army of twenty thousand men, and, on the 15th of June, George Washington was unanimously elected commander-in-chief.

What difficulties did the Virginians have with their governor?

Lord Dunmore, the governor of Virginia, took a decided course against the patriots; but owing to the activity of Patrick Henry and others, compensation was made for some powder which he had seized, and a force of tories and negroes was badly defeated. In revenge, Dunmore reduced the town of Norfolk to ashes.

What plan of action against Canada was adopted?

To prevent the use of Canada by the British as a place of rendezvous and supply, an invasion, by two forces, was determined upon. Accordingly, Gen. Schuyler, commanding one,

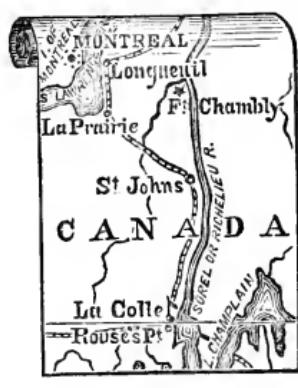
was sent by the way of Lake Champlain; while the other, under Gen. Arnold, took the route by the Kennebec River.

What was accomplished by the force that went by Lake Champlain?

Schuyler proceeded but a short distance when sickness compelling him to return, the next in command, Gen. Montgomery, gained possession of Fort Chamblcy (*sham'-ble*), St. John's, and Montreal, and then moved against Quebec.

Give a further account of the operations.

Arnold, having performed a tedious march through the



PART OF THE SOREL RIVER.

wilderness, effected a junction of his force with that of Montgomery's, and Quebec was besieged for three weeks.

Give an account of the battle that followed.

Finally, at dawn, on the last day of 1775, and during a violent snow storm, the American army, in four columns, advanced to assail the city; but the attempt was unsuccessful. Montgomery was among the first who fell, and Arnold was severely wounded.

How was the design against Canada terminated?

Arnold, though wounded, took command of the troops that had effected a retreat; but, by the middle of June, 1776, the Americans had abandoned one place after another and entirely evacuated Canada.

EVENTS OF 1776.

What was the first aim of Washington after his appointment?

Washington, who had arrived at Cambridge about three weeks after his appointment as commander-in-chief, and had there taken command of the army, determined to drive the British from Boston.

What means did he adopt to accomplish his object?

In one night he erected a line of fortifications on Dorchester Heights, which completely commanded the city and its harbor.

What agreement was made between the two parties?

Gen. Howe, who had succeeded Gage in the command, being unable to dislodge the Americans, agreed to evacuate the city without setting fire to it, upon condition that, while doing so, his army should not be molested from the batteries on the Heights.

What can you state of the departure of the British?

Accordingly, on the 17th of March, 1776, the British troops, accompanied by fifteen hundred families of loyalists, embarked on board the ships in the harbor, and sailed for Halifax.

What can you state of an expedition against New York?

Surmising that an expedition, conducted by Clinton, which had been previously sent from Boston, was destined to attack New York, Washington sent Gen. Charles Lee to protect that city.

What was then done by Clinton?

Foiled in his attempt against New York, Clinton sailed to the South, and was joined by Sir Peter Parker's fleet from England, when the united forces proceeded against Charleston.



Map Questions.

In what direction is Charleston from Savannah? (See map, p. 41.) Between what two rivers is Charleston situated? (62.) How is Sullivan's Island situated? What fort is on Sullivan's Island? What other forts are in Charleston Harbor? What strait connects New York Bay with the Atlantic Ocean? (See map, p. 64.) What island on the west of the Narrows? On the east? *Ans.* Long Island. How is Brooklyn situated? White Plains? (See map, p. 26.) North Castle? Fort Washington? Fort Lee?

Were the people of Charleston prepared?

The people of Charleston had made preparations against an attack, by erecting a fort of palmetto wood on Sullivan's Island, which commanded the channel leading to the town.

This was garrisoned by five hundred men, under Col. Moultrie (*mōle'-tre.*)

Give an account of the battle there.

On the morning of the 28th of June, the fleet approached Sullivan's Island ; but, after a conflict of nine hours, during which Clinton was defeated in an attempt to reach the place, the ships, much shattered, drew off, and afterward sailed to the North.

What was Congress doing in the mean time?

In the mean time, Congress was preparing to declare a separation of the political relations existing between Great Britain and the colonies. A resolution to that effect, having been offered by Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, on the 7th of June, was passed by a large majority on the 2d of July.

What took place two days later?

Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, in behalf of a committee of five members, presented a document which he had prepared ; and, on the 4th of July, this document, the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, was unanimously adopted by Congress.

Where was a large force of the enemy now concentrating?

In the beginning of July, Gen. Howe took possession of Staten Island, at the entrance of New York Bay. Here he was joined by his brother, Admiral Lord Howe, by Clinton, and by a large body of Hessians.

How many men did the British and American armies then count?

Howe soon had an army of thirty-five thousand men ; while Washington's effective force, in New York and vicinity, did not exceed seventeen thousand men.

What movements did the British make against the Americans?

Howe's troops were landed on the western end of Long Island, and, in three divisions, by three different roads,

advanced toward the American camp at Brooklyn, then in command of Gen. Putnam.

Give an account of the battle that followed.

While two of the divisions, August 27, were engaging the Americans, the third, under Clinton, having taken a circuitous route, fell upon their rear. Some of the patriots cut their

way through the host of foes, but nearly two thousand were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. The British lost less than four hundred.

What can you state of Washington's masterly retreat to New York?

On the 29th, while a heavy fog was hanging over Brooklyn, Washington succeeded in getting his troops to New York, thus accom-

plishing one of the most signal achievements of the war.

What course did Washington then adopt?

Influenced by his officers, he retreated to the northern part of New York island, and then to White Plains. Here a partial engagement, to the disadvantage of the Americans, took place on the 28th of October, when they withdrew to North Castle.

What course did Washington soon after pursue?

Leaving one detachment, under Lee, at North Castle, and another, under Col. Magaw, at Fort Washington, Washington crossed the Hudson, and entered New Jersey.

What account can you give of the attack on Fort Washington?

On the 16th of November, the British attacked the fort, and although they were successful, the victory cost them a thousand men.

What did the British next do?



To the number of six thousand, with Lord Cornwallis in command, they crossed the Hudson, and took possession of Fort Lee, which the Americans had abandoned on their approach.

What can you state of Washington's retreat?

Pursued by Cornwallis, Washington retreated through New Jersey, and, early in December, crossed the Delaware. Congress, then in session at Philadelphia, soon adjourned to Baltimore.

How did the Americans break their train of disasters?

A feeling of despondency, occasioned by the many disasters, prevailed among the patriots. This was dispelled by a bold enterprise accomplished by Washington.

Give an account of it.

On the night of the 25th of December, Washington crossed the Delaware, and, on the morning of the 26th, attacked a body of Hessians stationed at Trenton. Rahl, their commander, was mortally wounded, about thirty were slain, and nearly a thousand taken prisoners. The Americans lost only four men.

What did Washington then resolve upon?

Washington recrossed the Delaware with his prisoners, but, finding his army strengthened by recent recruits, he again crossed the river, and took post at Trenton, resolved to act on the offensive.

EVENTS OF 1777.

What was Washington's force at Trenton in the beginning of 1777?

After being joined by troops under Generals Mifflin and Cadwallader, Washington's whole force at Trenton, on the 1st of January, 1777, did not exceed five thousand men.

What took place there on the following day?

Map Questions.

How is Trenton situated? In what direction is it from Princeton? From Monmouth? Middletown? Morristown? Springfield?



CENTRAL PART OF NEW JERSEY.

Toward the evening of the 2d, Cornwallis reached Trenton, and made several unsuccessful attempts to cross the stream which runs through the town. He then concluded to defer hostilities till morning.

Describe the situation in which Washington was placed.

To retreat across the Delaware, then obstructed by floating ice, or to remain and risk a battle with a superior force, appeared to Washington dangerous.

In that situation what scheme was adopted?

A bold expedient was adopted. Leaving his camp-fires burning, he marched by a circuitous route toward Princeton, intending to surprise the enemy at that place.

How did he succeed?

At sunrise, January 3d, the van of his forces encountered, near Princeton, a division of the British troops already on their march to join Cornwallis. At first the American militia gave way; but Washington coming up with a select corps, turned the tide of battle and routed the enemy.

What losses were sustained by each party?

The loss of the British in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was about four hundred men; that of the Americans did not exceed thirty, but Gen. Mercer was among their mortally wounded.

What efforts were made to secure the aid of France?

Early in 1776 Congress sent Silas Deane to France to solicit aid. Deane was afterward joined by Dr. Franklin and Arthur Lee.

With what success were the efforts attended?

Though France hesitated to extend the aid solicited, the Marquis de Lafayette and other citizens of that country acted generously. At his own expense Lafayette fitted out a vessel, and, in the spring of 1777, arrived in America. He joined the army as a volunteer without pay, but was soon after appointed a major-general.

What can you state of Tryon's first expedition against Connecticut?

Towards the close of April, Gen. Tryon, late royal governor of New York, proceeded against Danbury, and after destroying the stores there, burned the town. On his retreat back to his shipping, he was harassed by the militia, losing nearly three hundred men.

How did the Americans offset Tryon's wantonness?

Two small expeditions on the part of the Americans were successful. Col. Meigs, at the head of one, destroyed the British stores and shipping at Sagg Harbor; and Col. Barton, at the head of the other, captured Gen. Prescott, the commander at Rhode Island.

What scheme did Howe endeavor to carry out in New Jersey?

Washington's army had been encamped at Morristown during the first month of 1777; but in the spring he removed to Middlebrook. Howe having failed to draw Washington from this latter place, withdrew his troops to Staten Island.

Map Questions.

Into what water does the Elk River flow? Brandywine Creek? Where is Chad's Ford? Philadelphia? Paoli Valley Forge? Germantown? Fort Mifflin? Fort Mercer? Red Bank?



PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY.

What course did Howe then pursue?

The British were then embarked on board the fleet of Lord Howe, and, sailing up Chesapeake Bay, were landed at a point on the Elk River, their destination being against Philadelphia.

In what way did Washington endeavor to protect Philadelphia?

As soon as Washington heard of the approach of the British, he took a position at Chad's Ford, on Brandywine Creek, where, on the 11th of September, a battle was fought.

Give an account of the battle.

The enemy advanced in two divisions, and while one made a direct attack upon the left wing of the Americans, the other crossed the stream above, and unexpectedly fell upon their right, forcing them to give way.

What losses were sustained by each party?

The loss of the Americans in killed, wounded, and prisoners, amounted to twelve hundred men; that of the British to about five hundred. Among the wounded was Lafayette.

Did the British succeed in getting possession of Philadelphia?

Washington in vain endeavored to save Philadelphia. On the 20th of September, Gen. Wayne was defeated at Paoli by a detachment of the enemy; and on the 26th, Howe entered the city; but the main body of his army encamped for the winter at Germantown, four miles distant.

What took place, not many days after, at Germantown?

Learning that a strong detachment of the British had left for the reduction of Forts Mifflin and Mercer, Washington attacked the force remaining at Germantown, October 4; but after one of the bloodiest and most obstinate conflicts of the war, the patriots were repulsed, with a loss of a thousand men.

Give an account of the operations against Forts Mifflin and Mercer.

On the 22d of October the two forts on the Delaware were attacked; Mercer, by two thousand Hessians, under Count Donop; and Mifflin, by a naval force. But, in both cases, the

British were repulsed with heavy loss ; Donop was mortally wounded.

What second attempt to reduce the forts was made ?

On the 10th of November a second attempt to reduce Fort Mifflin was commenced. After a heroic defence of five days, during which the British kept up a destructive fire from a battery and also from their ships, the garrison evacuated the fort, and crossed to Red Bank. A force appearing before Fort Mercer soon after, it, too, was abandoned.

What can you state of Washington's army during the winter ?

During the winter of 1777-78, Washington's troops were quartered in huts at Valley Forge, where they suffered greatly for want of food and clothing, and many of the officers resigned in consequence of not receiving their pay.

BURGOYNE'S INVASION.

What army of invasion was gathered in 1777 at the North ?

During the early part of the summer of 1777, an army of ten thousand men, British and German troops, Canadians and Indians, was fitted out in Canada for the invasion of the United States.

What was the object of the invading army ?

The design of Gen. Burgoyne, the commander of this large force, was to effect a junction of his own army with that of another from New York, and thus cut off Washington's communication with the Eastern States.

What place did Burgoyne first proceed against ?

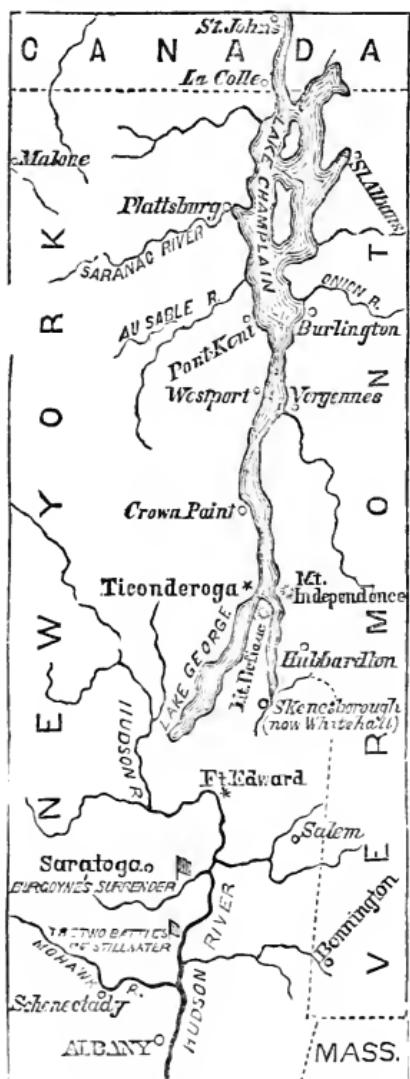
After taking possession of Crown Point, Burgoyne proceeded to invest Fort Ticonderoga, then garrisoned by three thousand men under Gen. St. Clair.

How did Burgoyne succeed ?

St. Clair had determined upon a resolute defence, but, to his

Map Questions.

How is Crown Point situated? Ticonderoga? Mount Defiance? Hubbardton? Fort Edward? Saratoga? Albany? Bennington? Into what river does the Mohawk empty? Where is Plattsburg?



SARATOGA AND VICINITY.

under St. Leger, to capture Fort Schuyler. Finding the fort resolutely defended, St. Leger determined upon a siege. On

dismay, discovering that the enemy had erected batteries on Mount Defiance, commanding the fort, he made a hasty retreat.

What disaster befell the Americans on the retreat?

On the morning of the 7th of July, the rear division of the retreating army was overtaken at Hubbardton, and routed with considerable loss. The ammunition and stores, which had been sent by water, were also overtaken, and were destroyed.

What further retreat and advance were made?

Gen. Schuyler (*ski'-ler*), who was then in command of the American forces at the north, gradually fell back to the islands at the mouth of the Mohawk. Burgoyne's march from the head of Lake Champlain to Fort Edward was also slow, because Schuyler had destroyed the bridges and felled the trees across the roads.

What expedition had Burgoyne previously sent westward?

Burgoyne, before leaving Canada, had sent an expedition, un-

the 6th of August, Gen. Herkimer, while advancing to the relief of the place, fell into an ambuscade and was defeated, he being mortally wounded.

How was the siege brought to a close?

The Indian allies of St. Leger, hearing that Arnold was approaching with a large army, fled in great haste, and the siege was consequently abandoned.

What difficulty did Burgoyne experience while at Fort Edward?

Burgoyne, having arrived at Fort Edward, and finding himself in want of supplies, sent five hundred men, under Col. Baum, to seize the stores which the Americans had collected at Bennington.

What was the result of Baum's expedition?

Baum was met near Bennington by the New Hampshire militia, under Gen. Stark, and defeated; and on the same day, August 16th, a detachment which had been sent to the aid of Baum, was also defeated.

How did the reverses of the British affect them?

The reverses experienced by the British at Fort Schuyler and Bennington embarrassed the movements of Burgoyne, and weakened and dispirited his army.

What advance movements were made by the two armies?

Gen. Gates, who had been appointed to succeed Schuyler in the command, advanced to Bemis Heights, near Stillwater, and Burgoyne crossed the Hudson.

What took place on the following day?

On the 19th of September was fought the battle of Bemis Heights, sometimes called the first battle of Stillwater, in which Arnold displayed great bravery; and, though the British occupied the battle field at the close of the conflict, their progress toward Albany was effectually checked.

What disposition was then made of the two armies?

The two armies remained in sight of each other for more than two weeks; Burgoyne, in the mean time, strengthening his position, to await the co-operation of Clinton from New York.

What did Burgoyne afterward determine upon?

Despairing of aid, the British commander determined, if possible, to cut his way through the American lines. This brought on, October 7th, the battle of Saratoga, or the second of Stillwater.

Give an account of the battle.

After a fierce conflict of several hours, in which the loss of the British was severe, they were compelled to give way. Arnold again distinguished himself, though fighting without any assigned command, and was severely wounded.

What can you state of Burgoyne's final movements?

Burgoyne retired to Saratoga, where, finding himself so surrounded by the Americans that all chance of retreat was cut off, and being without provisions, on the 17th of October he surrendered his whole army, numbering more than five thousand men, prisoners of war.

What had Clinton been doing in the mean time?

Clinton, in the mean time, had captured Forts Clinton and Montgomery; but instead of hastening to the co-operation of Burgoyne, he sent an expedition to devastate the country.

What did the British do on hearing of Burgoyne's surrender?

The British, on the northern frontiers, upon hearing of their disaster at Saratoga, abandoned Ticonderoga and other forts; and Clinton's expedition, after burning Kingston, returned to New York.

EVENTS OF 1778.

What effect did news of Burgoyne's surrender have in England?

In England the news of Burgoyne's surrender produced

great alarm, and commissioners were sent to America to negotiate a restoration of peace.

How did Congress receive the commissioners?

Congress refused to treat with them until Great Britain should withdraw her fleets and armies, or acknowledge the independence of the United States.

What effect did the news of Burgoyne's surrender have in France?

In consequence of the success of the Americans at Saratoga, France acknowledged the independence of the United States; a treaty of alliance was concluded between the two countries; and a squadron, commanded by D'Estaing (*des-taing'*), was at once sent to America.

What instructions were sent to the British commanders?

The British government, fearing for the safety of their fleet in the Delaware, and of their main army at Philadelphia, ordered both forces to proceed to New York.

What occurred during the retreat of the army?

On the 18th of June, Clinton, who had succeeded Howe in the command, evacuated Philadelphia, and commenced his march through New Jersey to New York. Washington gave pursuit; and at Monmouth, on the 28th, a severely contested battle was fought.

What can you state of the battle?

In the early part of the conflict, Washington came up just as Lee's division was in full retreat: he rebuked Lee, and directed him to assist in further operations.

How did the battle result?

Though, at the close of the day, the result of the engagement was indecisive, the advantage was with the Americans, and they slept on their arms, intending to renew the contest on the following morning; but Clinton silently departed before dawn.

What losses were sustained by the two armies?

The loss of the British in the battle and by desertions during the march, amounted to fifteen hundred men. The Americans lost more than two hundred, many of whom fell from the excessive heat and fatigue of the day.

What offensive course did Lee afterward take toward Washington?

Lee's pride having been wounded by the rebuke which he had received, he addressed two disrespectful letters to Washington, and, at his own request, was tried by a court-martial. After a tedious investigation he was sentenced to be suspended from all command for a year.

What enterprise did Washington and D'Estaing decide upon?

A combined attack by D'Estaing and Gen. Sullivan was planned for the expulsion of the British from Rhode Island, where, under Gen. Pigot, they had established a military depot.

What diverted D'Estaing from his object?

Tempted by the hope of a victory, D'Estaing sailed out to meet Lord Howe; but a furious storm having disabled the two fleets just as they were about to engage, he returned to Newport, and soon after departed for Boston to repair his ships.

What can you state of Sullivan's movements?

Sullivan, finding himself thus deserted, withdrew to the northern part of the island; and, being followed by Pigot, an engagement took place, August 29, resulting in a loss of over two hundred to each side, and in the repulse of the British.

What movement did Sullivan then make?

Learning that a fleet with troops was coming to the aid of Pigot, Sullivan gained the mainland just in time to avoid being intercepted by Clinton.

What acts of the enemy were particularly atrocious?

An expedition, commanded by Gen. Grey, committed great

destruction at New Bedford and other places; but no acts of the enemy were more atrocious than those of which they were guilty at Wyoming and Cherry Valley.

Give an account of the "Massacre of Wyoming."

Early in July a large force of tories and Indians, under Col. John Butler, entered the valley of Wyoming, spread desolation in every direction, and slaughtered a body of the inhabitants who had marched against them.

What account can you give of the enemy's doings at Cherry Valley?

In November a party of the same mixed character fell upon the settlement of Cherry Valley, in New York, and killed or carried into captivity many of the settlers.

What expedition was sent against Georgia?

Toward the close of the year Clinton sent an expedition of two thousand men to invade Georgia. Col. Campbell, its commander, proceeded against Savannah, then defended by a small force, under Gen. Robert Howe.

What did Clinton accomplish?

A battle took place on the 29th December, in which the Americans were defeated with much loss; and, in consequence, Savannah fell into the hands of the British.

EVENTS OF 1779.

What loss did the Americans sustain after that of Savannah?

At the beginning of 1779 only one post in Georgia, that of Sunbury, remained in possession of the Americans. This was captured on the 9th of January by Gen. Prevost, who, thereupon, assumed the command of the British forces in the south.

What took place at Kettle Creek?

A band of tories, while marching to join Prevost, committed great devastations and cruelties. On the 14th of February

they were attacked by a body of Carolina militia, and utterly defeated; Boyd, their commander, being among the slain.

Give an account of the disaster at Brier Creek.

At Brier Creek, Gen. Ashe, who had been sent to drive the British from Augusta, was surprised by Prevost on the 3d of March, and defeated with the loss of nearly his whole army.

Give an account of the defeat at Stono Ferry.

On the 20th of June, Gen. Lincoln, the commander of the American forces at the south, made an attack upon a body of the enemy at Stono Ferry, a position which menaced Charleston, but he was repulsed.

What did Lincoln and D'Estaing undertake at a later period?

On the 9th of October, after Lincoln and D'Estaing had besieged Savannah three weeks, the two commanders made a combined assault, but were repulsed with the loss of nearly a thousand men.

What losses had the Americans sustained at the north meantime?

In the mean time, Tryon had made two more expeditions against Connecticut, and Clinton had captured Stony and Verplanck's points.

Did Stony Point remain in the hands of the British?

Washington, desiring to recapture Stony Point, planned an attack under Wayne. At midnight, on the 15th of July, the Americans, in two columns, forced their way into the fort from opposite sides, and, meeting in the centre of the works, the garrison surrendered at discretion.

What losses did each party sustain?

The entire loss of the Americans in this brilliant success, achieved at the point of the bayonet, and without firing a gun, was fifteen killed and eighty-three wounded. The enemy lost upward of six hundred in killed and prisoners.

By what gallant exploit was that of Wayne soon followed?

On the 19th July, four days after, the British post at Paulus (*Paw'-lus*) Hook was surprised by Major Lee, and one hundred and fifty of the garrison were made prisoners.

What can you state of Sullivan's expedition?

Sullivan, who had been sent against the Indians of Western New York to check their depredations and avenge the "Massacre of Wyoming," was completely successful. He defeated a body of Indians and tories in the battle of the Chemung, August 29th, and then destroyed forty Indian villages, and a vast amount of corn.

What remarkable naval battle took place this year?

In September an obstinate engagement took place off Flamborough Head, England, between a small squadron of French and American vessels, commanded by Paul Jones, and two British frigates. It lasted from seven till ten at night, when both frigates surrendered.

EVENTS OF 1780.

How were the operations of 1780 commenced?

Clinton, with a fleet commanded by Arbuthnot, proceeded against Charleston, then defended by Lincoln, and, on the 1st of April, 1780, commenced a regular siege.

What misfortune befell the Americans at a place near Charleston?

An American force, stationed at Monk's Corners to keep open a communication between the city and the interior, was surprised by Tarleton, April 14, and put to flight.

Give an account of the surrender of Charleston.

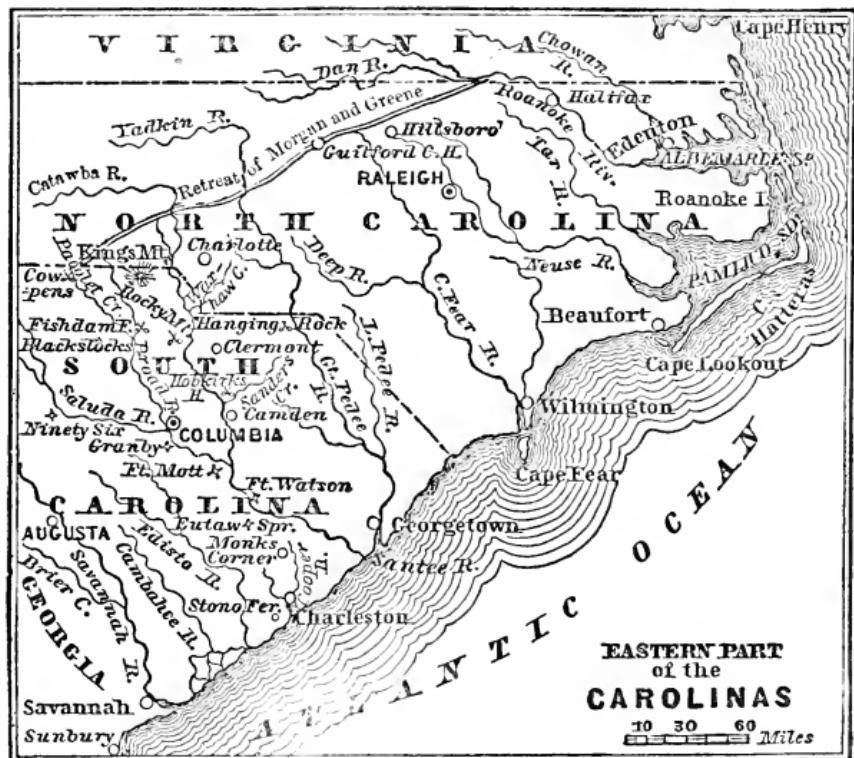
On the 12th of May, Lincoln, unable to hold out any longer, made an unconditional surrender, and every man in Charleston became a prisoner of war.

What other disasters to the Americans followed soon after?

The Americans were also unfortunate in losing the post of

Map Questions.

How is Savannah situated? In what direction is Sunbury from Savannah? Near what large city is Stono Ferry? How is Augusta situated? Monk's Corner? Ninety-Six? Rocky Mount? Hanging Rock? Camden? King's Mountain? Cowpens? Guilford Court-House? Hobkirk's Hill? Eutaw Springs? Into what river does Brier Creek flow? Sanders Creek? Catawba River? Yadkin River? Dan River? How is Leavenworth situated? (See map, p. 116.) Matamoras? Monterey (2)?



Ninety-Six; and again at Waxhaw Creek, where Tarleton overtook a body of four hundred patriots, and, giving no quarters, massacred nearly every man.

At this stage what course did Clinton pursue?

Clinton, believing South Carolina to be subdued, sailed for New York, leaving Cornwallis to carry the war into North Carolina and Virginia; but Generals Sumter and Marion (*mā'-re-un*), by their partisan warfare, still kept alive the spirit of freedom at the south.

What can you state of Sumter's doings?

Although Sumter met with a repulse at Rocky Mount, yet at Hanging Rock, only a week after, he gained a decided victory.

What can you state of a battle that took place in August?

On the 16th of August occurred the battle of Sanders Creek. Gen. Gates, who had been appointed by Congress to succeed Lincoln in the command at the south, advanced against the British, and was met by Cornwallis a short distance from Camden.

Give an account of the battle.

After a desperate contest, the American regulars, being deserted by the militia, were forced to retreat, with a loss of about a thousand men. De Kalb, mortally wounded, was taken prisoner.

What disaster was a sequel to that of Sanders Creek?

Gates's defeat let loose the enemy against Sumter, who, at Fishing Creek, two days after, was surprised by Tarleton, and routed with great slaughter.

How did Cornwallis proceed after the two successes to his arms?

Believing South Carolina to be at last subdued, Cornwallis proceeded to overrun North Carolina, detaching Major Ferguson to precede him. Large numbers of tories joined the detachment during its march.

What can you state of Ferguson's career?

The excesses of which Ferguson's troops were guilty so exasperated the inhabitants, that a hastily-formed force, under Col. Campbell, attacked them at King's Mountain, October 7th, and killed Ferguson and one hundred and fifty of his men. The remainder, numbering more than eight hundred, surrendered. The loss of the Americans was only twenty.

For what is the year 1780 particularly memorable?

Map Questions.

How is West Point situated? Every Point? Verplanck's Point? Fort Clinton? Fort Montgomery? Fort Independence? Tarrytown?



The year 1780 is particularly memorable for the "Treason of Arnold."

How was Arnold led to take the step in treason?

In 1778, after the British had evacuated Philadelphia, Arnold was put in command of that city. Here he lived at an expense beyond his income, and, to meet the demands of his creditors, appropriated public funds to his own use.

What followed?

Charges were preferred against him, and, in conformity with the decision of the court, he was reprimanded by Washington. He felt the disgrace, and determined to wreak his vengeance.

In what way did he proceed?

Having secured the command of West Point, he offered to betray it into the hands of Clinton. Major André, aid-de-camp to Clinton, met Arnold at a point six miles below West Point; and the treasonable bargain was completed.

How was Arnold's design frustrated?

André, while on his way back to New York, was arrested by three militiamen, Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart: and in his boots were found papers in Arnold's own handwriting.

What further can you state of Arnold and André?

The captive was taken to Col. Jameson, who stupidly wrote to Arnold of the arrest; and thus the traitor was enabled to escape to New York. André was executed as a spy.

EVENTS OF 1781, AND TO THE BEGINNING OF WASHINGTON'S ADMINISTRATION.

What event marked the opening of 1781?

For want of pay, clothing, and provisions, the army of Washington suffered greatly at Morristown during the winter of 1780-1. Believing that Congress was at fault, thirteen hundred troops of the Pennsylvania line, on the 1st of January, 1781, left their camp to seek redress of that body.

What occurred during the march of the troops?

On the march they were overtaken by two emissaries of Clinton, but these they seized and conducted to Gen. Wayne, to be treated as spies. They were afterward met by a committee of Congress, who satisfied their pressing wants, and thus suppressed the revolt.

What was done by Congress soon after the revolt?

This and other manifestations of discontent among the troops quickened Congress to act for their relief. The Bank of North America was established; and Robert Morris, its president, by the financial aid which he rendered, enabled the government to prosecute the war.

What appointment did Greene receive, and what was his first move?

Gates, in consequence of his defeat at Sanders Creek, was superseded in the command by Gen. Greene, who at once sent Gen. Morgan to check the devastations of the British in South Carolina.

Give an account of the battle that soon occurred.

At the Cowpens, on the 17th of January, Tarelton overtook Morgan: but, after a severe battle, the British were completely routed, losing about eight hundred men, while the loss of the Americans did not exceed thirty.

What remarkable retreat afterward occurred?

Morgan, after his victory, hurried off in a northeasterly direction; and Cornwallis, on hearing of Tarleton's defeat, started in pursuit. Just as the Americans had succeeded in fording the Catawba and the Yadkin, they were favored by rain storms on both occasions, which rendered the rivers, for a time, impassable. After they crossed the Dan, Cornwallis gave up the pursuit.

What movement and battle soon after took place?

Greene, who had arrived at the Catawba and commanded Morgan's retreating division from that place, recrossed the Dan, and, on the 15th of March, was attacked at Guilford (*ghil-furd*) Court-House. The result, though unfavorable to the Americans, left Cornwallis in such a disabled condition that he was compelled to retreat from the field of victory.

What bold movement did Greene then make?

Greene rallied his forces, and for several days pursued Cornwallis; but not being able to overtake him, he re-entered South Carolina to attack the enemy at Camden. At Hobkirk's Hill, two miles from that place, Lord Rawdon partly surprised him on the 25th of April. The struggle was waged with varied fortune, but at length a regiment of the Americans breaking the patriots were forced to retreat.

What account can you give of the last battle fought in Carolina?

The battle of Eutaw (*ü'-taw*) Springs, fought on the 8th of September, between Greene and Stuart, closed the contest in the Carolinas. This was a desperate engagement, and at one time victory seemed certain for the Americans; but the British rallying, Greene drew off his troops, taking with him about five hundred prisoners.

What, in the mean time, had taken place in Virginia?

In the mean time, Arnold, acting in the royal service, had invaded Virginia, and effected great destruction of property.

A plan for his capture miscarried, because a French fleet failed to co-operate with Lafayette.

What else had taken place in Virginia?

Cornwallis, too, had entered Virginia; and as New York was menaced by Washington, he took post at Yorktown, that he might readily send reinforcements there to Clinton.

What change in Washington's movements took place?

The arrival of a French fleet in Chesapeake Bay, induced Washington to proceed against Cornwallis, but at the same time to continue preparations as if against New York; consequently, before Clinton became aware of the real intentions of Washington, that commander was well on his way to Virginia.

What counterplot did Clinton put into execution?

It being too late to adopt any direct measures for the aid of Cornwallis, Clinton undertook to recall Washington, by hurrying off an expedition under Arnold against New London.

Give an account of Arnold's expedition.

Fort Griswold, near New London, made a brave defence, but was finally carried by assault. Col. Ledyard, its commander, was murdered with his own sword, after yielding it up, and many of the garrison were also slaughtered. The town was reduced to ashes.

Was the main object of Arnold's expedition effected?

Arnold's expedition failed to recall Washington, and soon Yorktown was invested with a large force of French and American troops, while the French fleet, commanded by Count de Grasse, blockaded the York and James rivers.

With what success did the besiegers proceed?

On the 9th of October, the allied armies commenced a can-



NEW LONDON AND
VICINITY.

nonade so heavy that in a day or two most of the works of the British were demolished.

What was the result of the operations against Yorktown?

At length, on the 19th of October, finding his position untenable, and seeing no prospect of relief, Cornwallis surrendered Yorktown, with more than seven thousand soldiers, to Washington, and his shipping and seamen to De Grasse.

What effect did the surrender of Cornwallis produce?

Cornwallis's surrender caused great rejoicing throughout the United States, and in England it made the war so unpopular that negotiations were entered into for the establishment of peace.

What were the steps taken for the establishment of peace?

On the 30th of November, 1782, a preliminary treaty was signed at Paris by commissioners from the two governments, those from the United States being John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and Henry Laurens. On the 19th of April, 1783, a cessation of hostilities was proclaimed in the American army; and on the 3d of September following, a definitive treaty was signed at Paris.

What did the treaty secure to the United States?

By the terms of the treaty Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States, and allowed boundaries extending to the great lakes on the north and the Mississippi on the west. Florida, at the same time, was restored to Spain.

In what condition did the close of the war find the national finances?

At the close of the war the government was unable to meet the just claims of its creditors, and the consequence was general discontent, particularly among the officers and privates of the army.

How were the troubles with the army healed?

Through the influence of Washington the ill-feeling in the

army was allayed; and Congress afterward granted five years' whole pay to the officers, instead of, as by resolution passed in 1780, half-pay for life. Four months' whole pay was granted to the privates.

Name some of the closing scenes of the war.

By order of Congress the army was disbanded on the 3d of November, 1783: on the 25th of the same month New York was evacuated by the British; and in December following, Washington, "with a heart full of love and gratitude," took leave of his officers at that city.

What did Washington afterward do?

He then repaired to Annapolis; and there, on the 23d of December, in a simple and impressive address, resigned to Congress his commission as commander-in-chief. On the following day he reached his home at Mount Vernon.

Peace being established, what embarrassments beset Congress?

It was found that by the ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, under which the United States had existed since 1781, Congress had no power to raise money and pay the debts incurred by the war.

What was done in this condition of things?

The individual states were therefore called upon for funds; and their responsive efforts, made by direct taxation, produced great opposition, especially in Massachusetts, where it grew to an open insurrection, known as Shays's Rebellion. It was suppressed in 1787.

To what measure did the outbreak lead?

This rebellion, and other causes, convinced the people that a more powerful general government was needed. Accordingly, a national convention was held at Philadelphia, with Washington as president, and after four months' deliberation, the Constitution was adopted.

What further can you say of the Constitution?

After being ratified by the requisite number of States, though not without opposition, it went into operation on the 4th of March, 1789.

REVIEW QUESTION.

1. What connection did the French and Indian Wars have with the American Revolution? (55.)—2. What principle in relation to taxation did the Americans assert?—3. Why had Parliament no right to tax the colonists?—4. When was the Stamp Act passed?—5. What was the Stamp Act?—6. How did Patrick Henry distinguish himself?—7. How came a Colonial Congress to be held?—8. Where was it held?—9. How many colonies were represented in it?—10. Who was chosen its president? (56.)—11. What did it accomplish?—12. Why did not the Stamp Act go into effect?—13. How was the repeal of the Stamp Act brought about?—14. When was the act repealed?—15. What right did Parliament still claim?—16. How was this claim made manifest?—17. What associations were formed?—18. How did the people of Boston behave?—19. What was the consequence?—20. Give an account of the “Boston Massacre.”—21. What change was made in the revenue law of 1767? (57.)—22. What duty still remained on tea?—23. Why were not the colonists satisfied?—24. What became of the tea sent to New York?—25. That sent to Philadelphia?—26. That sent to Boston?—27. What can you say of the Boston Port Bill?—28. Where did “The First Continental Congress” meet?—29. When?—30. Who was president?—31. What was accomplished by the Congress?—32. Upon what expedition were Smith and Pitcairn sent?—33. When was the battle of Lexington fought? (58.)—34. What took place at Lexington on the morning of the 19th of April?—35. What at Concord?—36. What, again, at Lexington?—37. Give an account of the other events of the day.—38. At what place did the militia of New England afterward assemble?—39. Where was Ticonderoga? (Map, p. 45.)—40. Crown Point?—41. What can you state of the capture of both places? (58.)—42. What generals arrived to the aid of Gage?—43. What proclamation did Gage issue?—44. When did the battle of Bunker Hill take place? (59.)—45. Did the battle take place on Bunker or Breed’s Hill?—46. How did it so happen?—47. Give an account of the day’s doings. (59, 60.)—48. When was Washington elected to command the army? (60.)—49. By whom was he

elected?—50. What can you state of Gov. Dunmore?—51. Upon what expedition were Schuyler and Arnold sent?—52. Who succeeded Schuyler in the command?—53. Why did Montgomery succeed him?—54. What success did Montgomery have?—55. How did Arnold succeed? (60, 61.)—56. When did the battle of Quebec take place? (61.)—57. Give an account of it.—58. Where did Washington join the army after his appointment?—59. Where is Cambridge? *Ans.* Three miles from Boston.—60. What compelled the British to leave Boston?—61. When did they leave? (62.)—62. Upon what expedition was Clinton sent?—63. How is Charleston situated? (Map, p. 78.)—64. Give an account of Clinton's expedition. (62, 63.)—65. What took place in Congress on the 7th of June, 1776? (63.)—66. On the 2d of July?—67. On the 4th of July?—On Staten Island, in July?—68. What was Howe's first movement?—69. When was the battle of Long Island fought? (64.)—70. Give an account of the battle.—71. Of Washington's retreat.—72. When did the battle of White Plains take place?—73. What account can you give of it?—74. What success did the British have at Ft. Washington?—75. At Ft. Lee? (65.)—76. How were the two forts situated? (Map, p. 26.)—77. What can you say of a retreat and pursuit through New Jersey? (65.)—78. When did the battle of Trenton take place?—79. How is Trenton situated? (Map, p. 66.)—80. Give an account of the battle. (65.)—81. What movements did Washington make before the close of the year?—82. What occurred on the 2d of January, 1777? (66.)—83. What movement did Washington make during the night?—84. How is Princeton situated?—85. When did the battle take place there?—86. Give an account of it.—87. What can you state of Gen. Mercer?—88. Of efforts to get aid from France.—89. Of Lafayette's generosity? (67.)—90. Of three expeditions under Tryon? (67, 76.)—91. Of Meigs's expedition? (67.)—92. Of Barton's?—93. How was the battle of Brandywine brought about? (67, 68.)—94. Give an account of it. (68.)—95. Of events subsequent to the taking of Philadelphia.—96. Of the battle of Germantown.—97. Of operations at forts Mifflin and Mercer. (68, 69.)—98. What army of invasion did Burgoyne command? (69.)—99. What two places on Lake Champlain did he capture? (69, 70.)—100. Give an account of the battle of Hubbardton.—101. Of Burgoyne's march to Fort Edward.—102. Of St. Leger's expedition. (70, 71.)—103. Of the two battles of Bennington. (71.)—104. By whom was Schuyler superseded in the command?—105. Give an account of the battle of Bemis Heights.—106. Of the battle of Saratoga. (72.)—107. Of Burgoyne's surrender.—108. Of its effects in England and France. (72, 73.)—109. Of the battle of Monmouth. (73.)—110.—Of Lee's conduct and trial. (73, 74.)—111. Of D'Estaing's movements near Rhode Island. (74.)—112. Of Sullivan's

movements.—113. Of Grey's expedition. (74, 75.)—114. Of the "Massacre of Wyoming." (75.)—115. Of the loss of Savannah.—116. Loss of Sunbury.—117. Battle of Kettle Creek. (75, 76.)—118. Brier Creek. (76.)—119. Stono Ferry.—120.—Repulse at Savannah.—121. Battle of Stony Point.—122. Paulus Hook. (77.)—123. Chemung.—124. Paul Jones's victory.—125. Siege of Charleston.—126. Battle of Monk's Corner.—127. Loss of Charlestown.—128. Of Ninety-Six. (77, 78.)—129. Battle of Waxhaw Creek. (78.)—130. Rocky Mount. (79.)—131. Sanders Creek.—132. Fishing Creek.—133. King's Mountain.—134. What can you state of Arnold's conduct in 1778? (80.)—135. His treason?—136. Of his subsequent career? (82, 83.) 137. Give an account of André. (80.)—138. Of the revolt of the Pennsylvania troops. (81.)—139.—Of the battle of the Cowpens.—140. Of the retreat of Morgan and Greene. (81, 82.)—141. Battle of Guilford Court-House. (82.)—142. Hobkirk's Hill.—143. Eutaw Springs.—144. Why did Cornwallis take post at Yorktown? (83.)—145. How did Washington proceed?—146. Give an account of the siege of Yorktown. (83, 84.)—147. Of Cornwallis's surrender. (84.)—148. What steps were taken to establish peace?—149. What caused discontent in the army?—150. How was it allayed? (84, 85.)—151. When did Washington resign his commission as commander-in-chief? (85.)—152. How long had the Articles of Confederation been in existence?—153. In what respect were they defective?—154. Give an account of Shays's Rebellion.—155. What causes led to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States?—156. Name in order the three important battles of 1775. (89.)—157. The five of 1776.—158. The fourteen of 1777.—159. The four of 1778.—160. The nine of 1779.—161. The nine of 1780.—162. The six of 1781.—163. Name the battles in which Washington commanded.—164. Gates.—165. Greene.—166. Wayne.—167. Sullivan.—168. Lincoln.—169. Sumter.—170. Gen. Howe.—171. Burgoyne.—172. Sir Henry Clinton.—173. Cornwallis.—174. Name the battles of the Revolution that took place in New Jersey.—175. In Massachusetts.—176. In New York.—177. In North Carolina.—178. In South Carolina.—179. In Pennsylvania.—180. What officer fell at the battle of Bunker Hill? (60.)—181. At the battle of Trenton? (65.)—182. At the battle of Princeton? (66.)—183. What officer was wounded at the battle of Brandywine? (68.)—184. At the battle of Saratoga? (72.)—185. What officer fell at the battle of Kettle Creek? (76.)—186. At the battle of Sanders Creek? (79.)—187. At the battle of King's Mountain?—188. At the battle of Fort Griswold. (83.)—189. Where was André executed? *Ans.* At a place on the west side of the Hudson, opposite Tarrytown.

PRINCIPAL BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION.

* The asterisk indicates the successful party. † Doubtful.

DATES.	BATTLES.	COMMANDERS.		MEN ENGAGED.	
		American.	British.	Am'rien	British.
1775.					
April 19,	Lexington.....	Parker.....	Smith*.....	unknwn	1,700
June 17,	Bunker Hill.....	Prescott.....	Gen. Howe*..	1,500	3,000
Dee. 31,	Quebec.....	Montgomery..	Carleton*....	900	1,200
1776.					
June 28,	Fort Moultrie.....	Moultrie*....	Parker.....	400	4,000
Aug. 27,	Long Island.....	Putnam.....	Gen. Howe*..	10,000	20,000
Oct. 28,	White Plains.....	McDougall ..	Leslie*.....	1,600	2,000
Nov. 16,	Fort Washington..	Magaw.....	Gen. Howe*..	3,000	5,000
Dec. 26,	Trenton	Washington*..	Rahl	2,400	1,000
1777.					
Jan. 3,	Princeton	Washington*..	Mawhood	3,000	1,800
July 7,	Hubbardton	Warner	Fraser*	700	1,200
Aug. 6,	Oriskany†	Herkimer ..	St. Leger.....	1,000	1,500
Aug. 16,	Bennington.....	Stark*	Baum	2,000	1,200
Sept. 11,	Brandywine	Washington..	Gen. Howe*..	11,000	18,000
Sept. 19,	Bemis Heights.....	Gates*	Burgoyne	2,500	3,000
Sept. 20,	Paoli.....	Wayne	Grey*.....	1,500	3,000
Oct. 4,	Germantown.....	Washington..	Gen. Howe*..	11,000	15,000
Oct. 6,	Fort Clinton.....	Jas. Clinton ..	Sir H. Clinton*	600	3,000
Oct. 7,	Fort Montgomery..	Gov. Clinton }			
Oct. 22,	Saratoga.....	Gates*	Burgoyne	8,000	4,500
	Fort Mercer.....	Col. Greene*..	Donop	450	2,000
	Fort Mifflin.....	Col. Smith*..	Gen. Howe..	400	Mixed.
Nov. 16,	Fort Mifflin.....	Major Thayer.	Gen. Howe*..	400	Mixed.
1778.					
June 28,	Monmouth	Washington*.	Clinton	12,000	11,000
July 3,	Wyoming.....	Col. Z. Butler.	John Butler*.	400	1,100
Aug. 29,	Rhode Island.....	Sullivan*	Pigot	5,000	5,000
Dec. 29,	Savannah.....	Robert Howe.	Campbell*....	900	2,000
1779.					
Feb. 14,	Kettle Creek.....	Pickens*	Boyd	300	700
March 3,	Brier Creek.....	Ashe	Prevost*....	1,200	1,800
June 20,	Stono Ferry	Lincoln	Maitland*....	800	1,200
July 15,	Stony Point	Wayne*	Johnson	1,200	600
Aug. 13,	Penobscot	Lovell	McLean*	900	3,000
July 19,	Paulus Hook	Major Lee*..	Sutherland ..	350	270
Aug. 29,	Chemung	Sullivan*	Brant	4,000	1,500
Sept. 23,	Flamboro' Head ..	Paul Jones*..	Pearson	squadrn	2 vessels
Oct. 9,	Savannah.....	Lincoln	Prevost*....	4,500	2,900
1780.					
April 14,	Monk's Corner.....	Huger	Tarleton*....	300	600
May 12,	Charleston.....	Lincoln	Clinton*....	3,700	9,000
May 29,	Waxhaw	Buford	Tarleton*....	400	700
June 23,	Springfield	Greene*	Knyphausen..	3,000	5,000
July 30,	Rocky Mount.....	Sumter	Turnbull* ..	600	500
Aug. 6,	Hanging Rock	Sunter*	Brown	600	500
Aug. 16,	Sanders Creek	Gates	Cornwallis*..	3,000	2,200
Aug. 18,	Fishing Creek	Sumter	Tarleton*....	700	350
Oct. 7,	King's Mountain...	Campbell*....	Ferguson.....	900	1,100
1781.					
Jan. 17,	Cowpens	Morgan*	Tarleton.....	900	1,100
March 15,	Guilford C. H.....	Greene	Cornwallis*..	4,400	2,400
April 25,	Hobkirk's Hill.....	Greene	Rawdon*....	1,200	900
Sept. 6,	Fort Griswold.....	Ledyard	Eyre*	150	80
Sept. 8,	Eutaw Springs†.....	Greene	Stuart	2,000	2,80
Oct. 19,	Yorktown	Washington*..	Cornwallis....	16,000	7,50



SECTION V.

FROM THE BEGINNING OF WASHINGTON'S ADMINISTRATION, IN 1789, TO THE CLOSE OF MADISON'S, IN 1817.

When did the government under the Constitution commence?

Washington, who had been unanimously elected the first President of the United States, appeared before Congress at New York, then the capital, and, on the 30th of April, 1789, was inaugurated. John Adams was the first Vice-President.

Of whom did Washington's cabinet consist?

Congress having decided in favor of three executive departments, Washington selected for his cabinet Thomas Jefferson, secretary of state, Alexander Hamilton, of the treasury, and Henry Knox, of war.

What changes followed the establishment of the new government?

Hamilton, by his judicious management, placed the finances of the government in a good condition, commerce revived, and the country prospered.

What war broke out during Washington's administration?

In the summer of 1790 an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. Two expeditions, the first under Gen. Harmar, and the other under Gen. St. Clair, were defeated by them, when finally Gen. Wayne was sent.

Give an account of Wayne's success.

Wayne was successful. In August, 1794, he defeated the Indians at the Maumee, then laid waste their country, and finally compelled them to sue for peace.

What was the result of the second Presidential election?

Washington, whose first term of office expired on the 4th of March, 1793, was unanimously re-elected: Adams was also re-chosen to the vice-presidency.

How were troubles with France produced?

When France, during her great revolution, declared war against England, a large part of the people here were in favor of helping their old ally of the Revolution.

What imprudence was committed by the French minister?

M. Genet (*zhe-nā'*), the French minister in the United States, presuming upon the feeling in favor of his country, began to fit out privateers in American ports to cruise against British vessels. Washington at length demanded his recall, and another minister was sent in his place.

What account can you give of the Whisky Insurrection?

The law of 1791, imposing a duty on domestic liquors, met with considerable opposition, especially in the western part of Pennsylvania, where, in 1794, the resistance grew to an open rebellion, known as the Whisky Insurrection. Upon the approach of a force sent by Washington, the insurgents yielded.

What can you state of "Jay's Treaty?"

It was not long after the making of the treaty of 1783, before the American and British governments began to accuse each other of violating its stipulations. To avert a war which seemed inevitable, John Jay was sent as a special envoy to England, where, in 1794, a treaty was made.

What states were admitted during this administration? (See p. 132.)

Who succeeded Washington as president?

Washington having declined a nomination for a third term, John Adams was elected to succeed him, and the new president was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1797.

What were the principal events of John Adams's administration?

During the administration of John Adams, difficulties with France of a warlike character took place; the death of Washington, at Mount Vernon, on the 14th of December, 1799, occurred; and the seat of government, which had been at

Philadelphia ten years, was removed in the summer of 1800 to its present location.

Who became the third president of the United States?

Thomas Jefferson, the successor of John Adams to the presidency, was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1801; and, like Washington, served two terms.

What state and territorial additions were made in 1802 and 1803?

Ohio was admitted into the Union in 1802; and Louisiana was purchased of France, in 1803, for fifteen millions of dollars. By the purchase thus made, the free navigation of the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico was secured.

What can you say of an expedition to the Mediterranean in 1803?

In 1803, Commodore Preble (*preb'-el*) was sent against the pirates of the Barbary States, who were constantly on the alert to commit depredations upon the commerce of the United States.

What misfortune befell a vessel belonging to Preble's squadron?

The frigate Philadelphia, one of Preble's vessels, while reconnoitering in the harbor of Tripoli, struck on a rock, and was captured. Her crew were made slaves.

Give the subsequent history of the Philadelphia?

On the night of the 15th of February, 1804, Lieutenant Decatur, in a small vessel and with about eighty companions, entered the harbor. He boarded the Philadelphia, killed or drove into the sea every one of the Tripolitan crew, and, after setting the frigate on fire, escaped without losing a man.

What expedition by land proved successful?

Mr. Eaton, an agent of the United States, concerted an expedition with Hamet, the exiled though rightful heir to the throne of Tripoli. He marched from Egypt across the desert, and captured Derne; but, in the midst of his successes, a

treaty of peace was concluded between the bashaw and Mr. Lear, American Consul-General.

What duel took place in 1804?

In July, 1804, the duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr occurred. This sad affair, which resulted in the death of Hamilton, grew out of a political quarrel between the two men.

What grand scheme was Burr afterward engaged in?

In 1806, Burr undertook to found an empire west of the Alleghanies. He was tried on a charge of treason, but acquitted.

What injury was brought upon the commerce of the United States?

England and France, being at war, great numbers of American vessels were seized by the cruisers of the belligerent powers, under "decrees" and "orders" issued by them; but the crowning grievance was the so-called "right of search."

What was the "right of search"?

This was a claim set up by Great Britain, under which American vessels were boarded, and all sailors of English birth found were impressed as subjects of the king.

In what notable case did the British enforce their claim?

In June, 1807, the frigate Chesapeake was fired into by the British frigate Leopard. The American vessel being unprepared for action, struck her colors, after having twenty-one of her crew killed or wounded. Four alleged deserters were then transferred to the Leopard, but three of them, it was afterward proved, were native Americans.

When and by whom was Jefferson succeeded in office?

James Madison, the successor of Jefferson in the presidency, was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1809. He too, like Washington and Jefferson, served two terms, or eight years.

What naval affair inflamed the war spirit of the Americans?

In May, 1811, the British sloop-of-war Little Belt, while cruising off the coast of Virginia, fired into the American frigate President, but found her fire returned with such heavy broadsides, that, in a few minutes, thirty-two of her crew were killed or wounded.

What troubles took place with the western Indians?

About the year 1804, the Indians on the western frontiers, influenced by the appeals of Tecumseh, one of their ablest warriors, began to form a hostile confederacy. At length they became troublesome, and Gen. Harrison was sent against them.

Give an account of the battle that occurred.

Harrison approached the Indian town of Tippecanoe, and encamped for the night. Early on the following morning, November 7th, 1811, the Indians made a furious attack upon the camp, but, after a bloody contest, were repulsed. This battle ruined their hostile plans.

SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND.

EVENTS OF 1812.

How did the "War of 1812" have its origin?

The government of the United States having in vain endeavored to induce the British to abrogate their restrictions so injurious to American commerce, and also to cease their impressment of our seamen, war was declared against that power on the 19th of June, 1812.

What were the first hostile acts?

The invasion of Canada by Gen. Hull was the first hostile movement on the part of the Americans; and the capture of Fort Mackinaw on the 17th of July, five days after, the first on the part of the British.

Map Questions.

How is Detroit situated? Sandwich? Frenchtown? Fort Malden? Brownstown? Where was Fort Stephenson? Fort Meigs?



Give an account of the battles of Brownstown.

A detachment which Hull had sent to convoy a supply train for his army, was met near Brownstown, on the 5th of August, and utterly defeated. A second detachment, under Col. Miller, encountered the enemy on the 9th, and routed them.

How did Hull act after he had invaded Canada?

After waiting nearly a month at Sandwich,

Hull fell back to the American side, and took post at Detroit, to which place he was soon after followed by Gen. Brock, commanding thirteen hundred British and Indians.

What disgraceful part did Hull then perform?

The Americans were confident of victory in the battle which seemed about to take place, yet Hull ordered a white flag to be shown, in token of submission. By this act, not only Detroit, but the whole territory of Michigan fell into the hands of the enemy.

What second invasion of Canada took place in the same year?

In October of 1812 an American army, under Gen. Van Rensselaer (*van ren'-se-ler*), was stationed at Lewiston. On the 13th, a detachment of this army crossed the Niagara, and carried a battery on the heights of Queenstown.

*What further struggle
took place on the heights?*

The enemy, reinforced by Brock, attempted to regain their lost battery, but were repulsed, and Brock was killed. On the afternoon of the same day, the 13th, they made a second attempt with fresh troops, and this time with success.

Compare the land and naval battles of 1812.

The triumphs of the Americans on the ocean during 1812 were as decided as their reverses on the land. There were five important naval battles, in every one of which the Americans were victorious.

Name the vessels captured and their captors.

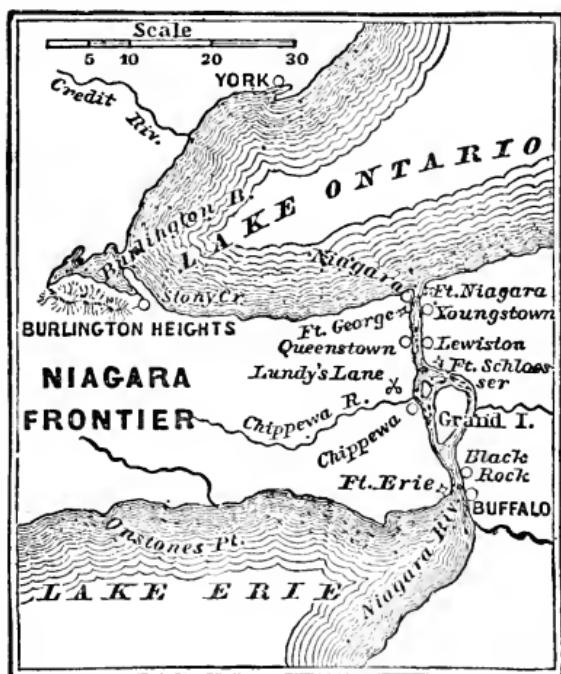
On the 13th of August, the frigate Essex, Captain Porter, captured the Alert; on the 19th, the frigate Constitution, Captain Hull, captured the Guerriere (*gārē-e-ārē*), after an action of about forty minutes; and in October, the sloop Wasp, Captain Jones, captured the Frolic.

Name the other victories.

On the 25th of October, the frigate United States, Commodore Decatur, after an action of nearly two hours, compelled the Macedonia to surrender; and, on the 29th of December,

Map Questions.

How is Queenstown situated? Lewiston? York (now Toronto)? Chippewa? Lundy's Lane? Where was Fort Erie? Fort George?



the Constitution, Commodore Bainbridge, gained her second victory in the capture of the Java (*jah'-vah*).

What can you say of the achievements of the privateers?

Beside these successes, privateers scoured the ocean; and, during the year, more than three hundred merchant vessels were also taken.

EVENTS OF 1813.

What preparations were made for the campaign of 1813?

Three armies were organized for the campaign of 1813; that of the West, commanded by Gen. Harrison; of the Centre, by Gen. Dearborn; and of the North, by Gen. Hampton.

Give an account of the first battle of the year.

Gen. Winchester, commanding a detachment of the western army, was attacked at Winchester, on the 22d of January, by fifteen hundred British and Indians, under Gen. Proctor.

What further account of the battle can you give?

Winchester was made a prisoner, and, though in the hands of the enemy, agreed upon a capitulation: the Americans then surrendered. Proctor failed to protect his captives, and many of the wounded Americans were murdered by his Indian allies.

What measure of defense did Harrison adopt?

Harrison, upon hearing of Winchester's defeat, built Fort Meigs (*megz*): and, on the 1st of May, Proctor, with two thousand British and Indians, advanced against the place and commenced a siege.

What force came to the aid of Harrison?

Four days after, Gen. Clay arrived with twelve hundred Kentuckians, and successfully attacked the besiegers; but a large body of his troops, while pursuing the enemy, was captured. Proctor returned to Fort Malden (*maul'-den*) May 9th.

What place did Proctor afterward proceed against?

In about three months after, Proctor, with twelve hundred regulars and Indians, marched against Fort Stephenson, then garrisoned by one hundred and fifty men, under Major Croghan.

Give an account of the operations at the fort.

A cannonade was directed against the fort until a breach was effected, when the enemy, August 2d, attempted to carry the place by assault.

What was the result?

They were met by a volley of musketry and a discharge from a six-pound gun, with such terrible effect, that, panic-struck, they fled in confusion, leaving one hundred and fifty of their number killed or wounded.

What warlike preparations were made on Lake Erie in 1813?

During the summer, an American and an English squadron were fitted out on Lake Erie, the former commanded by Commodore Perry, and the latter by Commodore Barclay.

Give an account of the battle between them.

They met on the 10th of September, near the western extremity of the lake, when a hard-fought battle of four hours took place, resulting in a brilliant victory to the Americans, every vessel of the enemy having surrendered.

How did Perry send information of his victory?

In dispatching information of his victory to Harrison, Perry wrote: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

How did the good news affect Harrison?

Harrison, on hearing of the victory, crossed Lake Erie, and overtook Proctor and Tecumseh, October 5th, at a place on the Thames (*temz*).

Give an account of the battle that followed.

The Americans charged, breaking the lines of the British, and soon compelling them to surrender; but the contest with

Map Questions.

Where was Fort Mims? How is New Orleans situated? Fort Morgan? Pensacola?



the Indians was more obstinate. At length Tecumseh fell, and his warriors fled.

What were the Indian troubles at the south?

In August, the Creeks, a tribe of southern Indians, surprised Fort Mims, and, without any provocation, massacred nearly three hundred men, women, and children.

What punishment was inflicted upon the Creeks?

Generals Jackson and Coffee, having marched

into Alabama, routed them in several battles; and finally, in March, 1814, defeated them with great slaughter at the Horse-Shoe Bend of the Tallapoosa. Their subjugation was complete.

What, in the mean time, was transpiring at the north?

Toward the latter part of April, Gen. Dearborn, the commander-in-chief of the army, left Sackett's Harbor, crossed Lake Ontario, and proceeded to attack York.

Give an account of the battle.

On the 27th the troops landed, led by Gen. Pike, and were carrying every thing before them, when the enemy's magazine exploded, mortally wounding Pike, and making sad havoc among his men. After a moment's panic they moved on, and were soon in possession of the town..

What change afterward took place in the army commanders?

Dearborn made a second expedition, capturing Fort George, when he resigned his command, and was succeeded by Gen. Wilkinson.

What led to an attack on Sackett's Harbor?

The absence of Dearborn from Sackett's Harbor tempted Gen. Prevost to cross the lake to attack the place; but he was met, May 29th, by a small body of regulars and some militia, under Gen. Brown, and repulsed.

What occurred with a portion of Wilkinson's army?

In passing down the St. Lawrence, Wilkinson landed a detachment near Williamsburg to cover the descent of the fleet. On the 11th of November an encounter took place with the enemy, but the Americans were the greater sufferers.

What can you say of the conflicts on the ocean during 1813?

Though the American seamen during 1813 were not uniformly successful, their gallantry still continued to be the theme of admiration.

Give an account of the first naval conflict of the year.

On the 24th of February, the sloop-of-war Hornet, Captain Lawrence, encountered the British brig Peacock, and in fifteen minutes compelled her to strike her colors. The captured vessel sunk almost immediately after.

How was Lawrence rewarded for his gallantry?

On his return to the United States, Lawrence was promoted to the command of the frigate Chesapeake, then lying in Boston harbor.

Why did Lawrence soon after leave the harbor?

In the forenoon of June 1st, the British frigate Shannon, Captain Broke, appeared off the harbor to meet the Chesapeake, and though the American vessel had imperfect equipments, and an ill-assorted crew, the challenge was accepted.

Give an account of the action.

Toward evening the two vessels met, and a terrific contest of fifteen minutes ensued. Lawrence was mortally wounded in the early part of the action, but his last injunction as he was borne below was, "Don't give up the ship."

What afterward occurred?

The Chesapeake, after having all her superior officers either killed or wounded, was boarded by the enemy, and her flag hauled down.

What other important naval actions took place during the year?

On the 14th of August, the American brig Argus was captured in the English Channel by the brig Pelican. Fortune next favored the Americans: on the 5th of September the British brig Boxer surrendered to the brig Enterprise.

EVENTS OF 1814, AND CLOSE OF THE WAR.

What event closed Wilkinson's military career?

Wilkinson advanced from French Mills, where he had been quartered during the winter, and at La Colle was repulsed on the 30th of March, 1814. In consequence of this defeat he was superseded in the command by Gen. Izard.



PART OF THE SOREL RIVER.

What success did the Americans gain early in July?

On the 3d of July an advance force of Gen. Brown's command crossed the Niagara, and took Fort Erie without a struggle.

Give an account of the battle of Chippewa.

The American army pushed forward, and, on the 5th, met the enemy, under Gen. Riall. The British were defeated with a loss of five hundred men, and compelled to retreat across the Chippewa.

Give an account of the battle of Lundy's Lane.

On the 25th, the battle of Lundy's Lane, the most obstinate of the war, occurred. Scott, who led the advance, bravely contended against superior numbers, until the arrival of Brown. In the mean time the British were reinforced by Gen. Drummond, who took the command.

What heroic deed, during the battle, was performed?

It soon becoming evident that a battery which the enemy held on a height, and which swept all parts of the field, must be captured or the Americans defeated, Col. Miller was asked if he could take it. He promptly answered, "I'll try, sir."

What then occurred?

He did try, and was successful. Three times the British attempted to regain their lost battery, but were repulsed at every assault. Finally, at midnight, after a contest of six hours, they withdrew, each party losing about eight hundred men.

What movement was then made by the Americans?

Brown and Scott being both severely wounded, Gen. Ripley conducted the army to Fort Erie, where Gen. Gaines soon after took command.

What was the next movement of the British?

On the 4th of August, Drummond laid siege to Fort Erie; and on the 15th, in attempting to carry the place by assault, he was repulsed with the loss of more than a thousand men.

What occurred about a month later?

On the 17th of September, Brown being then in command of the fort, the Americans made a sortie, destroying the works of the besiegers, and killing or capturing seven hundred of their number.

How was the siege brought to a close?

Drummond, on being informed that Izard was approaching,

retired northward; and, in November, the Americans destroyed the fort and crossed over to New York.

Who, after Izard, held the command at Lake Champlain?

Izard, when he started for the relief of Fort Erie, left Gen. Macomb (*ma-koom'*) in command at Plattsburg with only a few hundred men.

What forces threatened the army and fleet at Plattsburg?

In September, Sir George Prevost, at the head of fourteen thousand men, marched against Macomb, and, at the same time, the British fleet on Lake Champlain, commanded by Commodore Downie (*down'-e*), sailed to attack the American fleet under Commodore MacDonough (*mac-don'-o*).

What account can you give of the two battles that followed?

The battle of Plattsburg and of Lake Champlain took place on the 11th of September. While the British, from their batteries, commenced the one on the land, their fleet engaged MacDonough's vessels which were at anchor in the bay of Plattsburg.

Give a further account of the battles.

In two hours and a quarter MacDonough gained a complete victory; the fire from the land batteries then slackened, and, at nightfall, Prevost made a hasty retreat, having lost in killed, wounded, and desertions, about twenty-five hundred men.

What operations in the mean time had begun at the south?

In the mean time, Gen. Ross had sailed into Chesapeake Bay and up the Patuxent, with the design of marching against the national capital.

What can you state of his progress?

He reached Washington on the 24th of August, having met with but slight resistance at Bladensburg. After burning the capitol, president's house, and other buildings, he made a hasty retreat to the shipping.

Where, at the same time, was another part of the British busy?

A division of the enemy's fleet, at the same time, ascended the Potomac to Alexandria, the inhabitants of which town, to save it from bombardment, surrendered their merchandise and shipping.

What further can you state of Ross's expedition?

Ross next proceeded against Baltimore. On the 12th of September he landed his troops at North Point, fourteen miles from the city, while a fleet sailed up the Patapsco to bombard Fort McHenry.

What success did they meet with?

On his march Ross was killed in a skirmish that took place; and the progress of the troops was then disputed, for more than an hour, by a body of militia under Gen. Stricker. On the following day the enemy encamped near the defences of the city, to await the movements of the fleet.

What movements did the fleet make?

The bombardment of Fort McHenry commenced on the morning of the 13th, and continued till near the following morning, but without making any impression. Gen. Brooke, Ross's successor, seeing no prospect of success, embarked his troops, and the whole force of the enemy withdrew.



* Map Questions.

How is Washington situated? Alexandria? Baltimore? Bladensburg? Fort McHenry? North Point? Into what water does the Patapsco River flow? The Patuxent?

What cause of complaint was given by certain Spanish officials?

During the summer an expedition against Fort Bowyer (*bo'-yer*), now Fort Morgan, was fitted out at Pensacola, Florida, by the British, Florida, at the time, being a Spanish possession.



MOBILE AND VICINITY.

What counter measures were consequently adopted?

Although the expedition proved unsuccessful, Gen. Jackson marched against Pensacola, and compelled the British to leave.

What dangers threatened the Americans in another quarter?

Toward the middle of December, a British squadron entered Lake Borgne (*born*), carrying twelve thousand troops, commanded by Sir Edward Pakenham, the object of the expedition being to capture New Orleans.

What were the first events of the expedition?

On the 14th a flotilla of American gunboats was compelled to surrender, and, on the 23d, Jackson made a spirited though ineffectual attack upon an encampment of the enemy's vanguard; but, on the 28th, and again on the first day of the new year, the British were unsuccessful in cannonading the intrenchments which Jackson had thrown up four miles from the city.

Give an account of the battle of New Orleans.

On the 8th of January, 1815, the British made a general advance against the American intrenchments; but volley after volley was poured upon them with such terrible effect, that they were compelled to flee. Pakenham was slain, and two thousand of his men were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. The Americans lost only seven killed and six wounded.

What can you state of the naval events of 1814?

Although during 1814 the Americans were generally victorious on the ocean, yet the frigate Essex, Captain Porter, after a successful cruise, was attacked in the harbor of Valparaiso, March 28, by two British vessels, and forced to surrender. The conflict was one of the most desperate of the war.

When did hostilities between England and the United States cease?

In February, 1815, the joyful tidings reached the United States that a treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent on the 24th of December, 1814.

In what respect was the treaty incomplete?

The two great points of dispute—the encroachments upon American commerce and the impressment of American seamen—were left untouched by the treaty.

What rendered the omission of no consequence?

This was not important, inasmuch as, by the termination of the European war, all encroachments upon American commerce ceased; and, by the great success of the American navy, the impressment question was effectually disposed of.

Upon what expedition was Decatur soon after sent?

The war with England being ended, Decatur was sent against the Algerines, who had resumed their old practice of seizing American vessels and enslaving the crews thereof.

What success did Decatur meet with?

In June, 1815, he captured two frigates; and, in the same year, he made satisfactory treaties with Algiers, Tunis (*too'-nis*), and Tripoli.

PRINCIPAL NAVAL BATTLES OF THE SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND.

* The asterisk indicates the successful party.

DATES.	WHERE FOUGHT.	VESSELS.	COMMANDERS.
1812.			
Aug. 13,	Off Newfoundland.....	Am. Frig. Essex	Porter.*
		Br. Sloop Alert	Laugharne.
Aug. 19,	Off Massachusetts.....	Am. Frig. Constitution.....	Hull.*
		Br. Frig. Guerriere	Dacres.
Oct. 18,	Off North Carolina.....	Am. Sloop Wasp.....	Jones.*
		Br. Brig Frolic.....	Whinyates.
Oct. 25,	Near Canary Islands ..	Am. Frig. United States...	Decatur.*
		Br. Frig. Macedonian	Carden.
Dec. 29,	Off San Salvador.....	Am. Frig. Constitution	Bainbridge.*
1813.		Br. Frig. Java	Lambert.
Feb. 24,	Off Demarara.....	Am. Sloop Hornet.....	Lawrence.*
		Br. Brig Peacock	Peake.
June 1,	Massachusetts Bay	Am. Frig. Chesapeake.....	Lawrence.
		Br. Frig. Shannon	Broke.*
Aug. 14,	British Channel.....	Am. Brig Argus.....	Allen.
		Br. Sloop Pelican	Maples.*
Sept. 5,	Off coast of Maine.....	Am. Brig Enterprise.....	Burrows.*
		Br. Brig Boxer	Blyth.
Sept. 10,	Lake Erie.....	Am. 9 vessels, 54 guns.....	Perry.*
1814.		Br. 6 vessels, 63 guns.....	Barclay.
March 28,	Harbor of Valparaiso..	Am. Frig. Essex	Porter.
		Br. Brig Phœbe	Hillyar.*
		Br. Sloop Cherub	Tucker.
April 29,	Off coast of Florida...	Am. Sloop Peacock	Warrington.*
		Br. Brig Epervier	Wales.
June 28,	Near British Channel..	Am. Sloop Wasp.....	Blakely.*
		Br. Sloop Reindeer	Manners.
Sept. 1,	Near Africa.....	Am. Sloop Wasp	Blakely.*
		Br. Sloop Avon	Arbuthnot.
Sept. 11,	Lake Champlain	Am. 14 vessels, 86 guns.....	McDonough.*
		Br. 17 vessels, 95 guns.....	Downie.
Dec. 14,	Lake Borgne.....	Am. 5 gunboats	Jones.
1815.		Br. 40 barges	Lockyer.*
Jan. 15,	Off New Jersey.....	Am. Frig. President.....	Decatur.
		Br. (Squadron).....	Hayes.*
		Am. Frig. Constitution	Stewart.*
Feb. 20,	Off Island of Madeira..	Br. Ship Cyane	Falcon.
		Br. Ship Levant.....	Douglass.
		Am. Sloop Hornet	Biddle.*
March 23,	Off Brazil	Br. Brig Penguin	Dickenson.

PRINCIPAL LAND BATTLES OF THE SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND.

* The asterisk indicates the successful party.

DATES.	BATTLES.	COMMANDERS.		MEN ENGAGED.	
		American.	British.	Am'rien	British.
1812.					
Aug. 5,	Brownstown.....	Van Horn	Tecumseh*....	200	600
Aug. 9, {	Maguaga, or 2d of Brownstown.....	Miller*	Tecumseh	600	900
Oct. 13, 1813.	Queenstown.....	Van Rensselaer	Brock*	1,200	2,500
1814.					
Jan. 22,	Frenchtown	Winchester ...	Proctor*.....	800	1,500
April 27,	York	Pike*.....	Sheaffe	1,700	1,500
May 5,	Fort Meigs	Clay*	Proctor.....	1,200	2,000
May 29,	Sackett's Harbor	Brown*	Prevost	1,000	1,000
Aug. 2,	Fort Stephenson.....	Croghan*	Proctor.....	150	1,300
Oct. 5,	Thames.....	Harrison*	Proctor.....	2,500	2,000
Nov. 11,	Chrysler's Field.....	Boyd.....	Morrison	1,200	2,000
March 30,	La Colle Mill.....	Wilkinson	Hancock*	4,000	2,000
July 5,	Chippewa	Brown*.....	Riall	1,900	2,100
July 25,	Lundy's Lane.....	Brown*.....	Drummond.....	3,500	5,000
Aug. 15,	Fort Erie (assault).	Gaines*	Drummond.....	2,500	5,000
Aug. 24,	Bladensburg	Winder.....	Ross*	3,500	5,000
Sept. 11,	Plattsburg	Macomb*	Prevost.....	3,000	14,000
Sept. 12,	North Point	Stricker.....	Brooke*	2,000	5,000
Sept. 13,	Fort McHenry.....	Armistead*	Cochrane	1,000	16 ships.
Sept. 15,	Fort Bowyer	Lawrence*	Nicholls	120	Mixed.
Sept. 17,	Fort Erie (sortie) ..	Brown*.....	Drummond.....	2,500	3,500
Dec. 23,	9 miles from N. O...	Jackson.....	Keane	2,000	2,500
1815.					
Jan. 8,	New Orleans.....	Jackson*.....	Pakenham.....	6,000	12,000

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. When was Washington inaugurated president? (91.)—2. Where did the ceremony take place?—3. Who was vice-president under Washington?
- 4. What took place in 1790?—5. Give an account of the three expeditions against the Indians.—6. Give an account of the troubles with France. (92.)—7. Of the Whisky Insurrection.—8. Of "Jay's Treaty."—9. When was John Adams inaugurated president?—10. When did the death of Washington occur?—11. When did the city of Washington become the national capital? (92, 93.)—12. How long had Philadelphia been the capital?—13. When was Jefferson inaugurated president? (93.)—14. When was Ohio admitted into the Union?—15. How was Louisiana acquired by the United States?—16. Of what advantage was the acquisition of the Louisiana territory?—17. Upon what expedition was Preble sent?

—18. Give an account of the loss and destruction of the frigate Philadelphia.—19. Of Eaton's success. (93, 94.)—20. What sad affair took place in 1804? (94.)—21. What further can you state of Burr?—22. What of "orders" and "decrees" of England and France?—23. What of the "right of search?"—24. Give an account of the affair of the Chesapeake.—25. When was Madison inaugurated president?—26. Give an account of the affair between the Little Belt and President. (95.)—27. What can you state of an Indian confederacy?—28. Give an account of the battle of Tippecanoe.—29. Who was president when the "War of 1812" commenced? *Ans.* James Madison.—30. What were the causes of that war? (95.)—31. When was war declared?—32. What hostile act did Gen. Hull commit?—33. What took place five days after?—34. What took place near Brownstown? (96.)—35. What disaster befell Hull's army?—36. When did Hull surrender? *Ans.* August 16, 1812.—37. What sentence was passed upon Hull? *Ans.* A court martial pronounced him guilty of cowardice, and sentenced him to be shot; but he was pardoned by President Madison.—38. Give an account of the battle of Queenstown. (96, 97.)—39. Of the action between the Essex and the Alert. (97.)—40. Wasp and Frolic. (97, 108.)—41. United States and Macedonian.—42. Constitution and Java. (97, 98, 108.)—43. Give an account of the battle of Winchester. (98.)—44. Of the siege of Fort Meigs.—45. Of Clay's operations.—46. Of Proctor's operations at Fort Stephenson. (99.)—47. Of the battle of Lake Erie.—48. Of the battle of the Thames. (99, 100.)—49. Massacre at Fort Mims. (100.) 50. Give a further account of the Creek War.—51. Give an account of the battle of York.—52. What did Dearborn accomplish? (101.)—53. Give an account of the battle of Sackett's Harbor.—54. What battle took place on the 11th of November, 1813? *Ans.* Chrysler's Field.—55. Give an account of it. (101.)—56. Of the action between the Hornet and Peacock. (101, 108.)—57. Chesapeake and Shannon. (101, 102.)—58. Argus and Pelican. (102, 108.)—59. Boxer and Enterprise.—60. Battle of La Colle. (102.)—61. Capture of Fort Erie.—62. Battle of Chippewa. (102, 109.)—63. What battle soon followed? (103)—64. Give a full account of it.—65. Of Drummond's operations.—66. Of the sortie from Fort Erie.—67. How did operations at Fort Erie cease? (103, 104.)—68. At what place was Macomb left in command? (104.)—69. What movement did Prevost make?—70. What, Commodore Downie?—71. Give a full account of the two battles that followed.—72. What movement did Ross make?—73. What destruction did Ross effect?—74. What took place at Alexandria? (105.)—75. What movement did Ross then make?—76. What was Ross's fate?—77. Give an account of the battle that followed.—78. How did the fleet succeed?—79. What followed?—80. Give an account of the attempt against

Fort Bowyer. (106.)—81. What was done by Gen. Jackson?—82. What expedition proceeded against New Orleans?—83. What took place before the 8th of January, 1815?—84. Give an account of what took place then.—85. What can you say of the cruise and capture of the Essex? (107.)—86. When and where was a treaty of peace signed?—87. What were the defects of the treaty?—88. Why were the defects unimportant?—89. What did Decatur accomplish in the Mediterranean?—90. Name the land battles of 1812. (109.)—91. Of 1813.—92. Of 1814.—93. Of 1815. 94. In which battles of the war were the Americans successful?—95. In which were the British successful?—96. Which of the battles took place in Canada?—97. Which in the United States?—98. Name the naval battles of 1812, giving the dates, names of commanders, with vessels, &c. (108.)—99. Same of 1813.—100. Same of 1814.—101. Same of 1815.—102. What officer was killed at the battle of York? (100.)—103. At the battle of New Orleans? (106.)—104. At the battle of Queenstown?

GENERAL REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Name in order the principal events from 1492 to 1607. (p. 148.)—2. The events from 1607 to 1638.—3. From 1638 to 1659.—4. From 1659 to 1732.—5. From 1732 to 1754.—6. From 1754 to 1763.—7. From 1763 to 1775. (148, 149.)—8. Of 1775. (129.)—9. Of 1776.—10. Of 1777.—11. Of 1778.—12. Of 1779.—13. Of 1780.—14. Of 1781.—15. Of 1782. (149, 150.) 16. From 1783 to 1801. (150.)—17. From 1801 to 1812.—18. Of 1812.—19. Of 1813.—20. Of 1814.—21. From 1815 to 1829. (151.)—22. From 1829 to 1846.—23. Of 1846.—24. Of 1847.—25. From 1848 to 1860.—26. From 1860 to 1861.—27. Of 1861.—28. What account can you give of George Washington? (54, 47, 48, 60, 61, 64, 65, 66, 68, 73, 83, 84, 85, 91, 92.)—29. Of Lafayette? (67, 68, 82, 83, 113.)—30. Of Arnold? (58, 60, 61, 71, 72, 80, 82, 83.)—31. Of Gates? (71, 72; 89, 79, 81.)—32. Of Greene? (81, 82, 89.)—33. Of Sullivan? (74, 77, 89.)—34. Of Wayne? (68, 76, 89, 91.)—35. What important events occurred in the city of New York? (34, 35, 55, 64, 85, 91.)—36. Philadelphia? (39, 57, 60, 65, 68, 73, 92, 93.)—37. Boston? (24, 30, 56, 57, 61.)—38. Charleston? (41, 57, 62, 63, 77.)—39. Savannah? (42, 75, 76.)—40. Name the presidents in the order of their succession. (153.)—41. Name the presidents that served eight years.—42. Name those that served four years.—43. Name those that served a less time.—44. Name the States, commencing with Vermont, in the order of admission.—45. Name the thirteen original States in the order of their settlement.

SECTION VI.

FROM THE BEGINNING OF MONROE'S ADMINISTRATION,
IN 1817, TO THE CLOSE OF PIERCE'S, IN 1857.

When, and by whom, was Madison succeeded in office?

James Monroe, Madison's successor in the presidency, was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1817; and, like three of his predecessors, he served two terms, or eight years.

What troubles broke out during Monroe's first year in office?

Toward the close of 1817, the Seminoles of Florida, joined by other Indians, commenced depredations on the frontier settlements of Georgia and Alabama. At first Gen. Gaines, and, afterward, Gen. Jackson, were sent against them.

What did Jackson accomplish?

Being convinced that the Indians had been instigated to hostilities by persons in Florida, Jackson marched into that province, though, at the time, it belonged to Spain, and, among other acts, hung two men, both of whom were subjects of Great Britain.

How and when did Florida become United States territory?

In 1819, Florida was ceded to the United States; but it was not till July, 1821, that Spain surrendered possession of the territory.

What new States were made while Monroe was president?

Five States were admitted to the Union during Monroe's administration; Mississippi, in 1817; Illinois, in 1818; Alabama, in 1819; Maine, in 1820; and Missouri, in 1821.

State the circumstances attending the admission of Missouri?

The admission of Missouri was preceded by violent debates in Congress and throughout the country, on the question whether slavery should exist in the new State. At length

Congress passed the bill known as the "Missouri Compromise of 1820," and the agitation thereupon subsided.

What can you state of the visit of a distinguished person?

In the summer of 1824, Lafayette arrived on a visit to this country; and his tour through the States was everywhere signalized by tokens of respect from a grateful people.

What can you state of Monroe's successor in office?

John Quincy Adams, Monroe's successor in the presidency, was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1825. His administration of four years was one of wisdom and peace.

By whom was John Quincy Adams succeeded in office?

He was succeeded by Andrew Jackson, on the 4th of March, 1829; and the new president at once commenced a series of vigorous measures, which he carried out for eight years.

What course did Jackson pursue toward the National Bank?

The bill for rechartering the United States Bank was passed by Congress, but vetoed by the president. The institution, accordingly, ceased to be a national one.

What serious trouble broke out in 1832?

The tariff act, passed by Congress in 1832, gave dissatisfaction to the cotton-growing States, especially to South Carolina, where the people in convention proclaimed that upon any attempts being made to collect the duties the State would secede from the Union.

What further accounts can you give of the troubles?

Jackson acted with promptitude and firmness; and a "Compromise Act," passed by Congress, averted the threatened danger.

What Indian troubles commenced three years after?

Toward the close of 1835, the Seminoles became hostile, in consequence of an attempt to remove them to lands west of the Mississippi. This was done in accordance with a treaty

which had been made with some of the chiefs, but which others did not consider binding.

How was the leading man among the Seminoles dealt with?



PART OF FLORIDA.

Osceola (*os-e-o'-la*), their most noted chief, was placed in irons by Gen. Thompson, the government agent, but by promising to recommend obedience to his tribe, he soon obtained his liberty.

Did Osceola do as he had promised?

On the 28th of December, Osceola, resolved upon vengeance, approached a house in which Thompson and some friends were dining, and, making a sudden attack, killed five of the party, including Thompson.

What other disaster occurred on the same day?

On the same day, Major Dade, while marching with more than a hundred men to join Gen. Clinch, at Fort Drane, was attacked, and, with his whole force except four men, was massacred.

What further account can you give of the war?

A number of battles were fought during the following year; but in none could the Americans claim a decided victory.

What afterward occurred to Osceola?

In October, 1837, Osceola appeared in the American camp with a flag of truce, when Gen. Jessup seized the chief, and sent him to Fort Moultrie, where, about three months after, he died.

What important battle took place after the seizure of Osceola?

In December, 1837, Col. Taylor, afterward president of the

United States, defeated the Indians near Lake Okeechobee, in the most desperate battle of the war.

What closing account of the war can you give?

Though the Seminoles continued their hostilities, they never again rallied in large force. Peace was finally secured with them in 1842.

Who succeeded Jackson as president of the United States?

Martin Van Buren, the next president of the United States, was in office one term, from the 4th of March, 1837, to the 4th of March, 1841.

Name, in order, the three presidents who succeeded Van Buren?

He was succeeded by William Henry Harrison; but Harrison died after being only a month in office; whereupon John Tyler, the vice-president, became president; and he was succeeded, March 4, 1845, by James K. Polk.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

Map Questions.

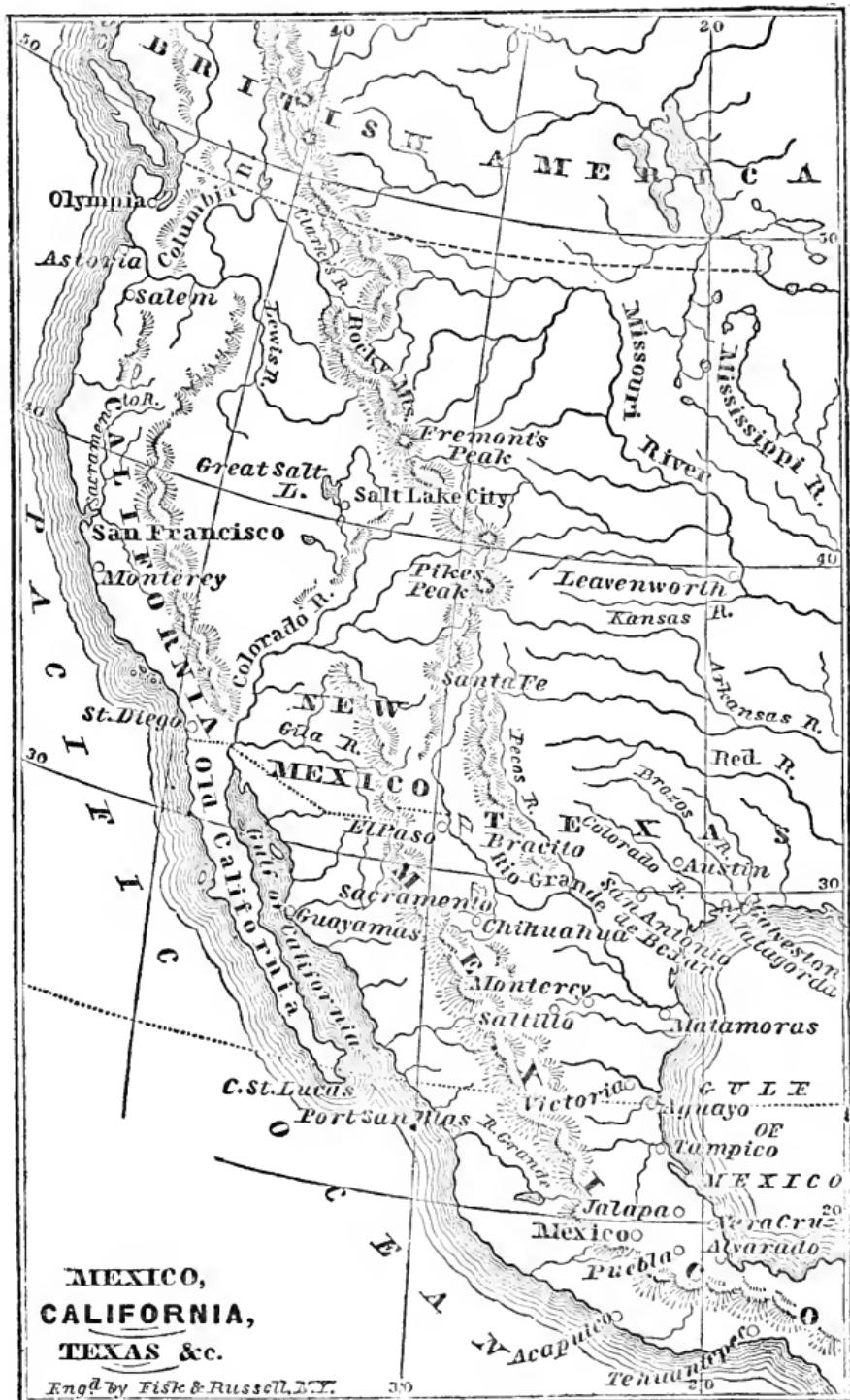
Where is Leavenworth? (See map, p. 116.) City of Mexico? Matamoras? Monterey (2)? Sacramento? Bracito? Saltillo? Santa Fé? Vera Cruz? New Mexico? California? Fort Brown? (See map, p. 117.) Point Isabel? Palo Alto? Resaca de la Palma? Buena Vista? Cerro Gordo? (See map, p. 120.) Jalapa? Perote? Puebla? Ayotla? San Augustin? Contreras? San Antonio? Churubusco? Chapultepec?

How did Congress prepare the way for the annexation of Texas?

Three days before the expiration of Tyler's term of office, a bill for the admission of Texas to the Union was passed by Congress; and, on the 4th of July, 1845, Texas became one of the United States.

What can you state of the previous history of Texas?

Texas had been a province of Mexico, but, in consequence



MEXICO,
CALIFORNIA,
TEXAS &c.

Engd by Fisk & Russell, N.Y.

of the arbitrary policy of the Mexican rulers, the Texans revolted, and, in 1836, set up a government of their own.

What were the consequences of the annexation of Texas?

The annexation of Texas to the United States led to a war with Mexico; for Mexico still claimed Texas as a part of her own territory, and considered the act of annexation a sufficient cause of war.

EVENTS OF 1846.

What force was sent for the protection of Texas?

For the protection of the new State, Gen. Taylor proceeded, by order of President Polk, to the Rio Grande (*re-o' grahn'-dā*), opposite Matamoras (*mat-a-mō'-ras*), where he erected a fortress, which was afterward named Fort Brown.

Give an account of the first conflict of the war.

Capt. Thornton, with a party of sixty-three dragoons, having been sent up the Rio Grande to reconnoiter, was attacked, April 26, 1846, and, after a loss of sixteen men, was compelled to surrender.

What movements next took place?

The Mexicans, in large force, having crossed the Rio Grande, Taylor hastened to put the depot which he had established at Point Isabel (*iz-ā-bel'*) in a better state of defense; and then set out on his return to Fort Brown.



What occurred during Taylor's return march to Fort Brown?

His progress was disputed at Palo Alto (*pah'-lo-ahl-to'*) and Resaca de la Palma (*rā-sah'-kah dā lah pahl'-mah*) by Gen. Arista (*ah-rees'-tah*) ; but, in both battles, the Mexicans were defeated with severe loss.

What account can you give of the first battle?

In the battle of Palo Alto, fought on the 8th of May, the Mexicans numbered six thousand men, while the Americans consisted of but twenty-three hundred. The loss of the former exceeded five hundred, that of the latter was scarcely fifty ; but among their mortally wounded was the brave Major Ringgold.

What account can you give of the second battle?

The battle of Resaca de la Palma took place on the following day, May 9th. For a while the Mexican guns held the Americans in check, when Captain May was ordered to silence them. At the head of his dragoons he charged with great fury, killed or dispersed the gunners, and captured Gen. La Vega (*lah-vā'-gah*).

What can you state of Taylor's subsequent movements?

On the 18th of May, Taylor took possession of Matamoras, and in August he marched to attack Monterey (*mon-tā-rā'*), a city strong in its natural defences, and then garrisoned by ten thousand troops under Gen. Ampudia (*am-poo'-de-ah*).

How did Taylor succeed against Monterey?

After a series of assaults, in which Generals Worth and Quitman rendered brilliant service, Monterey capitulated on the 24th of September, and Taylor agreed to a brief armistice.

What can you state of Gen. Kearny's success?

In an expedition which set out from Leavenworth, Gen. Kearny (*kar'-ne*) gained possession of the whole of New Mexico without opposition. With only one hundred men, the

main body of his army being left at Santa Fé (*san-tah fā*), he then crossed to the Pacific.

What did the army that Kearny left at Santa Fé afterward do?

Colonel Doniphan, commanding a force of but nine hundred men, started from Santa Fé, met and defeated the enemy at Bracito (*brah-the'-to*), December 25th, 1846, and again at Sacramento (*sah-crah-mane'-to*), February 28th, 1847, and reached Saltillo, having accomplished a march of more than a thousand miles.

What account can you give of Fremont's enterprise?

Before the breaking out of the war, John C. Fremont was sent to make western explorations. After suffering great hardships, he made his way into California, then a department of Mexico, but, in March, 1846, was opposed by Gen. Castro.

What further account can you give of the operations in California?

The Mexicans were defeated in several skirmishes, and, Commodore Stockton arriving, the whole of California was soon in possession of the Americans.

EVENTS OF 1847.

What can you state of a new plan of operations?

A plan of invasion was arranged for Gen. Scott, which not only deprived Taylor of a large number of his best troops, but gave to Scott the chief command, he being the senior officer.

How did Taylor close his campaign in Mexico?

Taylor's last engagement in Mexico was the battle of Buena Vista (*bwā-nah vees-tah*), fought on the 23d of February, 1847. His force of less than five thousand men was attacked by one nearly four times as large, under Gen. Santa Anna; but, after a contest which lasted from morning till night, the Mexicans were driven in disorder from the field.

How did Scott commence his Mexican campaign?

On the 9th of March, Scott landed his army of twelve thousand



sand men near Vera Cruz, and, on the 22d, he opened so destructive a fire upon the city and the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa (*san whahn dā ool-yo'-ah*), that, on the 27th, both places were compelled to surrender.

What was Scott's next movement?

On the 8th of April, Scott commenced his march against the enemy's capital, the city

of Mexico, but at Cerro Gordo (*thār'-ro gor'-do*), a mountain pass, he found Santa Anna, prepared to resist his advance.

Give an account of what followed.

On the morning of the 18th, a daring assault was made upon the works of the enemy, and, before noon, the whole were in possession of the Americans. Besides losing their artillery, the Mexicans had one thousand of their number killed or wounded.

Give an account of the further march of the Americans.

On the next day the Americans entered Jalapa (*hah-lah'-pah*), further on they took, without opposition, the strong castle of Perote (*pā-ro'-tā*), and, on the 15th of May, they occupied the city of Puebla (*poo-ā'-blah*).

What did Scott then do?

Scott halted at Puebla nearly three months for reinforcements, and then resumed his march, reaching Ayotla (*ah-yot'lah*), a town fifteen miles from the city of Mexico.

What change did Scott then determine upon?

Finding that the direct route thence was strongly fortified, he turned southward, and encamped at San Augustin (*san aw-gus-teen'*), about ten miles from the capital.

What difficulties were then in Scott's way?

The approaches to the city of Mexico from San Augustin were guarded by batteries at Contreras (*con-trā'-ras*) and San Antonio, and by the strong forts of Churubusco (*choo-roo-boos'-co*) and Chapultepec (*chah-pool-tā-pek'*).

What successes attended the advance of the Americans?

At sunrise, on the 20th of August, the Americans attacked Contreras, and, in less than twenty minutes, carried the batteries. They were also successful at San Antonio.

How did the Americans follow up their successes?

On the same day Churubusco was attacked; the defense was obstinate, and the conflict bloody, but, at length, the Mexicans were driven from the fort and compelled to flee.

What effort was then made to bring the Mexicans to terms?

An armistice of several days succeeded, during which Scott endeavored to bring about a peace, but, failing in this, he ordered Gen. Worth to storm the Molino del Rey (*mo-le-no' dāle-rā*), an outer defense of Chapultepec.

How did Worth carry out the order given to him?

The attack was made on the 8th of September, and, although the Mexicans defended themselves desperately, inflicting a loss of six hundred upon their assailants, they were driven from their position.

What yet remained to be done?

Chapultepec itself, a strongly fortified castle, situated on a

lofty hill, was yet to be taken before the capital could be reached.

Give an account of the taking of Chapultepec.

Batteries were erected to bear upon it: from these a fire was opened which made breaches through the stone wall defenses, and, on the 13th of September, the place was carried by assault.

What were the immediate consequences of the victory?

During the night Santa Anna and his army fled from the capital, and, on the following morning, September 14th, Scott made a triumphant march into it.

What last effort for success did Santa Anna make?

After Santa Anna's flight he proceeded to lay siege to Puebla: learning, however, that a body of recruits were on their march to reinforce Scott, he attacked them at Huamantla (*whah-mant'-lah*), but, as usual, met with defeat.

How was the war brought to a close?

On the 2d of February, 1848, a treaty of peace was signed, by which all the territory north of the Rio Grande, together with the whole of New Mexico and California, was relinquished to the United States.

What did the United States agree to do in return?

On the part of the United States, it was agreed that \$15,000,000 should be paid for the territory acquired, and that debts due from Mexico to American citizens, amounting to \$3,000,000, should be assumed.

What excitement with regard to California soon broke out?

During this month, February, gold began to be found in California. The news at once spread with wonderful rapidity, and soon thousands of emigrants from all parts of the world rushed thither.

Who next, after Polk, was president of the United States?

Polk was succeeded in the presidency by Gen. Taylor, distinguished in the war with Mexico. The inauguration took place on the 5th of March, 1849, the 4th being Sunday.

What dispute, of national importance, soon occurred?

In a short time California applied for admission into the Union; but as the constitution which she had adopted excluded slavery from her territory, a violent dispute commenced in Congress and throughout the United States, which continued several months.

What loss did the nation sustain at this time?

Before the dispute was settled, Gen. Taylor died, after an administration of only one year, four months, and four days; and the vice-president, Millard Fillmore, thereupon became president.

How was the question in relation to the admission settled?

Other questions, growing out of the subject of slavery, having been introduced into Congress, five acts were passed by that body, in conformity with the spirit of a compromise offered by Henry Clay. One of these provided for the admission of California as a free State.

When did the slavery question in another shape appear?

During the administration of Franklin Pierce, who succeeded to the presidency on the 4th of March, 1853, the controversy between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding sections of the Union was renewed, the one being in favor of and the other opposed to the extension of slavery into the territories of the United States.

What action of Congress gave shape to the controversy?

Congress, in 1854, passed the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill." As, by this act, the "Compromise of 1820" was repealed—a compromise which prohibited slavery in the territory of the

United States north of the southern boundary of Missouri, Missouri excepted—emigrants from both sections began to pour into Kansas, and with such zeal was the strife for supremacy carried on, that frequent collisions took place.

PRINCIPAL BATTLES OF THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

(The Americans were successful in every battle.)

DATES.	BATTLES.	COMMANDERS.		FORCES ENGAGED.	
		American.	Mexican.	Amer.	Mex'n.
1846.					
May 8,	Palo Alto.....	Taylor	Arista	2,300	6,000
May 9,	Resaca de la Palma.....	Taylor	Arista	2,200	5,000
Sept. 24,	Monterey.....	Taylor	Ampudia	6,600	10,000
Dec. 25,	Bracito	Doniphant..	Ponce de Leon..	500	1,200
1847.					
Feb. 23,	Buena Vista	Taylor	Santa Anna....	4,700	17,000
Feb. 28,	Sacramento	Doniphant..	Trias	900	4,000
March 27,	Vera Cruz	Scott	Morales	12,000	6,000
April 18,	Cerro Gordo	Scott	Santa Anna....	8,500	12,000
Aug. 20, {	Contreras	Scott	Valencia	4,000	7,000
Sept. 8,	Churubusco.....	Scott	Santa Anna....	8,000	25,000
Sept. 13,	Molino del Rey.....	Worth.....	Alvarez.	3,500	14,000
Oct. 9,	Chapultepec.....	Scott	Bravo	7,200	25,000
	Huamantla.....	Lane	Santa Anna....	500	1,000

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. When was Monroe inaugurated president? (page 112.)—2. When did he go out of office?—3. Give an account of the troubles with the Seminoles. (112, 113, 114, 115.)—4. Give some account of Florida. (11, 13, 53, 84, 112.)—5. Of the “Missouri Compromise of 1820.” (112, 113.)—6. When did Mississippi become a State? (112.)—7. Illinois?—8. Alabama?—9. Maine?—10. Missouri?—11. Give an account of Lafayette’s visit. (113.)—12. When was John Quincy Adams inaugurated president?—13. What can you state of his administration?—14. When was Jackson inaugurated president?—15. When did Jackson go out of office?—16. What can you state of the National Bank? (81, 113.)—17. What troubles broke out in 1832? *Ans.* The Nullification troubles.—18. Give an account of them.—19. What account can you give of Osceola? (114.)—20. Of Dade’s mas-

sacre?—21. Of the battle of Okeechobee? (114, 115.)—22. When was Van Buren inaugurated president? (115.)—23. Harrison?—24. Tyler?—25. Polk?—26. Give an account of the admission of Texas to the Union. (115.)—27. Of Texas, previous to the admission. (115, 117.)—28. What was the cause of the war with Mexico? (117.)—29. What did President Polk order Gen. Taylor to do?—30. What fort did Taylor construct?—31. What misfortune befell Thornton?—32. Where did Taylor establish a depot?—33. What movement did he make as regards the depot?—34. When did the battle of Palo Alto occur? (118.)—35. Give an account of it.—36. How came the battle of Resaca de la Palma to be fought?—37. When was it fought?—38. Give an account of it.—39. When did Taylor cross to Matamoras?—40. What city did he next go against?—41. How was Monterey prepared for defence?—42. How did Taylor succeed against Monterey?—43. What march did Kearny make?—44. What success did he meet with?—45. What did Kearny afterward do? (118, 119.)—46. What march did Doniphan make? (119.)—47. What successes did he have?—48. What can you say of Fremont's operations?—49. What success did he and Stockton have?—50. How was Taylor deprived of men and the chief command?—51. Give an account of the battle of Buena Vista.—52. Of the taking of Vera Cruz. (120.)—53. What fort protected Vera Cruz?—54. When did Scott get possession of the fort?—55. How came the battle of Cerro Gordo to be fought?—56. When was it fought?—57. Give an account of it.—58. When did Scott take Jalapa?—59. Puebla?—60. Why did he stop at Puebla? (121.)—61. What was his next movement?—62. Why did he not then keep on direct to the city of Mexico?—63. What did he do instead?—64. Give an account of the operations of the 20th of August.—65. Of the battle of Molino del Rey.—66. Of the taking of Chapultepec castle. (121, 122.)—67. When did Scott take the city of Mexico? (122.)—68. What had become of Santa Anna?—69. Where did he meet his final defeat?—70. When was peace made?—71. What territory did the United States secure?—72. What can you state of the gold excitement?—73. When was Taylor inaugurated president? (123.)—74. What dispute, in relation to California, occurred?—75. Who succeeded Taylor in the presidency?—76. How came Fillmore to succeed him?—77. In what connection is Henry Clay spoken of?—78. When was Pierce inaugurated president?—79. In what shape was the slavery question again introduced?—80. What can you state of the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill?" (123, 124.)—81. Name the principal battles of 1846. (124.)—82. Of 1847.—83. In which did Taylor command?—84. In which did Scott command?—85. In which did Santa Anna command?—86. In which did Arista command.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

By whom, and when, was Pierce succeeded in the presidency?

James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Pierce's successor as president of the United States, was inaugurated at Washington on the 4th of March, 1857.

What subject of national importance was still discussed?

The slavery question continued to be the prominent topic of discussion during the four years of his administration; and, even in the last, the Kansas strife seemed no nearer a conclusion.

What can you state of the presidential canvass of 1860?

As Buchanan's term of office drew toward its close, no less than four candidates were nominated to succeed him; and, after an exciting canvass, in which the slavery question was the all-absorbing one, the election resulted in the success of Abraham Lincoln.

What soon followed?

When it became known that the candidate of the Republican party—the party opposed to the further extension of slavery—would be the next president, public meetings were held in South Carolina to bring about a secession of that State from the Union; and, on the 20th of December, 1860, an ordinance of secession was passed by a State convention.

What took place shortly after?

Four days after, Major Anderson, commanding at Fort Moultrie, withdrew his force of but eighty men from that fort, and established himself at Fort Sumter, a place of greater security.

What was the consequence of this movement?

This removal being regarded in South Carolina as a hostile act, the authorities there at once seized the custom-house at Charleston, as well as other property belonging to the general government, and began to make preparations to drive Anderson from his new position.

EVENTS OF 1861.

Map Questions.

Where is Fort Sumter? (See map, p. 62.) Charleston? Montgomery? (Map, p. 100.) Baltimore? (Map, p. 105.) Harper's Ferry? Norfolk? Washington? Bowling Green, Va.? Fortress Monroe? (Map, p. 130.) Big Bethel? Hampton Roads? Booneville? (Map, p. 128.) Carthage? Wilson's Creek? Lexington, Mo.? St. Louis? Springfield? Bull Run? (Map, p. 144.) Hatteras Inlet? (Map, p. 78.) Port Royal Entrance? (Map, p. 8.)

What plan did the insurgents frustrate?

A steamer, sent from New York with supplies and reinforcements for Fort Sumter, arrived off Charleston; but, being fired upon by batteries which the rebels, or, as they called themselves, Confederates, had erected, she was compelled to put back.

How rapidly did the secession spirit spread?

During the month of January, 1861, five of the slave states, viz.:—Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana, following the lead of South Carolina, passed secession ordinances, and, on the 1st of February, Texas did the same.

What united action did these states then take?

Delegates from the insurgent states met at Montgomery in the beginning of February, and organized a government, under the name of the “Confederate States of America.” On the 18th, Jefferson Davis was inaugurated President of the so-called Confederacy.



When did Lincoln become President of the United States?

In this condition were the affairs of the country when Lincoln, on the 4th of March, 1861, assumed the office of President of the United States.

What assurance did Lincoln at once give?

In his inaugural address, he announced that he had "no purpose to interfere with the institution of slavery where it exists;" further stating that, in his opinion, he had "no right to do so."

What followed then?

The announcement had no effect whatever upon the Southern leaders. They soon organized an army, and ordered Gen. Beauregard (*bō'-re-gard*) to reduce Fort Sumter.

Give an account of Beauregard's success.

On the morning of the 12th of April the first shot was fired upon the fort. After a bombardment of thirty-four hours, the defence being but feeble in consequence of the smallness of the garrison and the poor supply of ammunition, Anderson was compelled to capitulate.

What effect did this produce?

The news of this event produced an almost uncontrollable excitement throughout the country; and the President's proclamation, issued on the 15th, calling for troops, was responded to at once by all the free states.

What took place in Maryland?

A Massachusetts regiment, while on its way to defend the National capital, was attacked, April 19th, in the streets of Baltimore, by a mob of Southern sympathizers. Two of the soldiers were killed and a number wounded.

What events took place in Virginia?

The Confederates seized Harper's Ferry; and Norfolk, with its Navy Yard, having been abandoned by the Union officers, an

immense quantity of ordinance, shot, and shell fell into the hands of the insurgents.

What measures did the President adopt in consequence?

On the 27th of April, the President declared all ports in the slave states south of Maryland closed by blockade; but the army of the United States did not make a forward movement before the 24th of May.

What took place then?

On that day, Gen. Scott, commanding the army, sent troops into Virginia. A Confederate camp was surprised and routed, June 3d, by Gen. McClellan, who had advanced from Ohio; but, seven days later, a Union force from Fortress Monroe was repulsed at Big Bethel.

What, meanwhile, was going on in Missouri?

The secessionists in Missouri had not been idle. Their first object was to take the state out of the Union.

How were they met?

Though Gen. Lyon frustrated their plans by his successes at Booneville, Carthage, and other places, yet, in his last encounter, which took place at

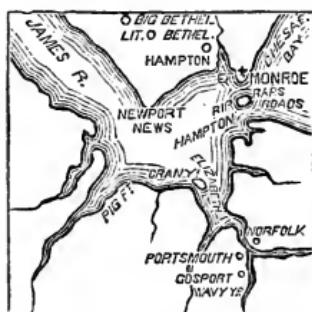
Wilson's Creek, on the 10th of August, he was defeated by a superior force and killed.

What afterward took place in Missouri?

Gen. Mulligan, commanding at Lexington, was attacked by the enemy under Gen. Price, and, after a struggle of four days, was compelled to surrender, September 20th.

What further operations took place?

Gen. Fremont, then in command of the Western Department, thereupon marched from St. Louis against Price. The pursuit,



MAP OF NORFOLK AND VICINITY.

however, was only continued as far as Springfield, when Fremont, in compliance with orders, turned his command over to Gen. Hunter.

What important movement was made in July?

About the middle of July, a large army, commanded by Gen. McDowell, marched to attack the main army of the Confederates. A reconnoissance, made on the 18th, showed the enemy to be posted at Bull Run.

Describe what followed.

The National forces advanced; and, on the 21st, occurred the first great battle of the rebellion. It lasted ten hours, when the insurgents, being largely reinforced, prevailed, and the Union troops, panic-stricken, fled toward Washington.

What forces were engaged and losses sustained?

In this contest, not less than forty thousand men were actually engaged. The Union loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, reached nearly three thousand, while that of the enemy did not much exceed half that number.

What preparations were made to prosecute the war?

McClellan was appointed to succeed McDowell; and Congress, in extra session, voted to raise five hundred thousand troops to serve three years or during the war.

What was accomplished by the navy?

There were two important navy expeditions during the year. In the first, under Com. Stringham, the two forts at Hatteras Inlet were taken on the 29th of August; and in the second, under Com. Dupont, the two at Port Royal harbor, were taken November 7th.

What unauthorized act was done by a naval commander?

Capt. Wilkes, in command of the frigate San Jacinto, intercepted an English steamer, and took from her Messrs. Mason and Slidell, Confederate Commissioners to Europe.

What was done with the Commissioners?

As the seizure thus made was contrary to the doctrine of the sanctity of a neutral vessel, and the British government resented the act, the two prisoners were given up.

What unfriendly acts from abroad had previously occurred?

This affair tended to make still less amicable the relations of the United States with England; for the rebellion had hardly been inaugurated, before Queen Victoria, May 13th, acknowledged the South as a belligerent power; and France, soon after, did the same.

What can you state of the Confederate privateers?

The Confederates fitted out a number of privateers, one of the most successful of them being the steamer Sumter, Capt. Semmes, which ran the blockade of New Orleans on the 1st of July.

What can you state of the Sumter's doings?

The Sumter captured a number of vessels, and then, after being supplied with coal in the British port of Nassau, crossed the Atlantic, and entered the British harbor of Gibraltar.

What became of her then?

Here she was found by a United States gunboat, and watched. Finally, she was sold, and her crew went to England, where a faster steamer, the Alabama, was being constructed for the Confederates.

What further can you say of Semmes?

Semmes, in the Alabama, soon resumed his career of destruction upon the seas, luring vessels, by hoisting the British flag, and then consigning his prizes to the flames.

When was Kansas admitted into the Union? In 1861.

EVENTS OF 1862.

Map Questions.

Where is Cairo? (See map, p. 128.) Columbus? Bowling Green? Fort Henry? Fort Donelson? Pea Ridge? New Madrid? Island No. 10? Memphis? Pittsburgh Landing? New Orleans? Inka? Corinth? Munfordsville? Cumberland Gap? (Map, p. 139.) Mill Spring? Roanoke Island? Newbern? Beaufort? Richmond? Winchester? Yorktown? Williamsburg? James River? Cedar Mountain? Antietam? Fredericksburg? Into what water does the Potomac flow? The James? Where is Fair Oaks? (Map, p. 126.) Chantilly? (Map, p. 144.) Fort Pulaski? *Ans.* Near Savannah. South Mountain? *Ans.* In Maryland, near Harper's Ferry. Perryville? *Ans.* In Kentucky, south of Frankfort.

What was the state of things at the West at the beginning of 1862?

From a point on the Mississippi, a few miles below Cairo, the whole river to its mouth was in possession of the Confederates, and great preparations were being made by both parties for its mastery.

What other advantage did the Confederates possess?

The Confederates had also built a line of forts from the Mississippi to Cumberland Gap, the principal ones being at Columbus, Bowling Green, Mill Spring, and Forts Henry and Donelson.

Which places first fell into the hands of the Unionists?

On the 19th of January, 1862, Gen. Thomas achieved a victory near Mill Spring, the enemy escaping across the Cumberland; and, on the 6th of February, Admiral Foote, commanding a fleet of gunboats, reduced Fort Henry. Bowling Green was soon after abandoned.

What important victory next occurred?

On the 16th of February, Gen. Grant, with the co-operation of the fleet, effected the important capture of Fort Donelson with sixteen thousand prisoners. The enemy thereupon evacuated Columbus and Nashville.

What meanwhile had taken place eastward?

A land and naval expedition, under Gen. Burnside and Com. Goldsborough had meanwhile, February 8th, captured Roanoke Island. Newbern, Fort Pulaski, and Beaufort were also captured.

What two events occurred on the same day in March?

On the 8th of March, Gen. Curtis, after three days' hard fighting, defeated the Confederate Gen. Van Dorn at Pea Ridge; and, on the same day, the ram Virginia destroyed the U. S. frigates Cumberland and Congress in Hampton Roads.

What can you state of the previous history of the ram?

This vessel, the Virginia, was formerly the Merrimac, which had been sunk at Norfolk by the Union commander there at the beginning of the war.

Give an account of the further doings of the Virginia.

On the following day, March 9th, the Virginia again entered Hampton Roads, but this time she was met by the floating battery Monitor, which had arrived the previous night from New York.

What was the result of the encounter?

The contest between the two vessels lasted several hours, when the Virginia, in a disabled condition, returned to Norfolk.

Do you know of anything else that took place in March?

Early in March, McClellan ordered an advance toward Richmond, and on the 23d, Gen. Shields, commanding a detachment of Gen. Banks's division, gained a victory at Winchester.

What occurred in another direction?

The Union forces at the West, under Gen. Pope, were victorious on the 14th of the same month, taking New Madrid. Again they were victorious on the 7th of April, co-operating with Foote's gunboat fleet in the capture of Island No. 10, with six thousand prisoners.

What else was accomplished on the Mississippi?

The gunboats descended the Mississippi, defeating the enemy's fleet near Fort Pillow on the 4th of June. On the 6th, Com. Davis, Foote's successor, gained a victory over the enemy's fleet at Memphis, the town in consequence falling into his hands.

What occurred in the western part of Tennessee?

At Shiloh, near Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee, Grant's army was attacked on the 6th of April by Beauregard's, and driven toward the river. Here, aided by gunboats, it succeeded in making a stand.

What afterward occurred?

The arrival of reinforcements under Buell, enabled Grant to assume the offensive on the following day, and the enemy were driven back.

What forces and losses were sustained?

The forces engaged in this battle, on both sides, numbered more than a hundred thousand men ; and the losses were severe, being not less than twenty thousand.

What, later in the month, took place further south?

In Louisiana the Union cause met with a success of great importance. This was the capture of New Orleans on the 25th April.

How was the capture effected?

The Union fleet, commanded by Admiral Farragut and Com. Porter, ascended the Mississippi, bombarding and then running past two forts. The city was reached, and Gen. Butler taking formal possession, placed it under martial law.

What successes did the Unionists have in Mississippi?

At Iuka, September 19th, Gen. Rosecrans (*roz'-krants*) dispersed the Confederates under Price, and on the 4th of October he gained another victory at Corinth.

What important operation took place in Virginia?

In March, McClellan, with eighty-five thousand men, commenced a movement toward Richmond. Compelling the enemy to retreat from Yorktown, after a month's siege, he gained a victory at Williamsburg, May 5th; and then pushed on to within seven miles of the Confederate capital.

What was the result of an expedition from Fortress Monroe?

On the 10th of May, Gen. Wool, proceeding from Fortress Monroe, took possession of Norfolk. This place the Confederates had abandoned. They also, on the 11th, destroyed their iron-clad vessel Virginia.

What resistance did McClellan meet with?

At Fair Oaks, McClellan's army was attacked on the 31st of May, the battle being resumed the following day. It was a bloody though indecisive contest.

Who commanded the Confederates at the time?

Johnston, the Confederate general-in-chief, commanded in this battle; but, in consequence of a severe wound which he received, Gen. Lee became his successor.

What was McClellan's next movement?

Believing that the force at his disposal was not sufficient to protect his lines, McClellan transferred his base of operations to the James river.

Did the Confederates attack him again?

While the transfer was in progress, the Confederates fell upon the Union troops, June 25th, and a series of destructive battles took place, lasting through seven days.

What army changes took place?



Late in June, the President ordered the forces of Fremont, Banks, and McDowell to be consolidated, and the command given to Gen. Pope.

What movement did Lee make?

Lee soon began to menace Washington; but, at Cedar Mountain, August 9th, his advance under Stonewall Jackson, was unsuccessful in a conflict with Banks's division.

Did Lee continue to move northward?

The Confederates, in full force, advanced, and from the 23d of August to the beginning of the following month the struggle between the two great armies was desperate.

Can you give any account of the struggle?

In that part of the struggle known as the Second Battle of Bull Run, Pope was defeated. In its closing part, at Chantilly, though losing Stevens and Kearny, two of his best generals, he was more fortunate.

What further progress did Lee make?

Lee, instead of marching to attack the fortifications of Washington, crossed the Potomac into Maryland, where he was pursued by McClellan, who had been ordered from the James.

What occurrences followed?

At South Mountain, September 14th, the National forces were victorious; but this success was more than counterbalanced a few hours later by the loss of Harper's Ferry with its munitions of war and large garrison.

How was Lee's advance at last effectually checked?

On the 17th, the great battle of Antietam (*an-te'-tam*) was fought. Lee was defeated, his loss in the battle and during the campaign being not less than twenty-five thousand men, and then he returned to Virginia.

Give the final history of McClellan's command.

After remaining in Maryland till the latter part of October

McClellan crossed the Potomac, but in November was superseded in the command by Burnside.

What movement was then made?

Led by their new commander, the army reached and crossed the Rappahannock, the design being to march against Richmond by the route from Fredericksburg.

Did Burnside effect anything?

Fredericksburg was taken, December 12th, but, after a disastrous attempt to carry the works behind the city, the river was recrossed.

What other events took place during the year?

The Confederates meanwhile were active in Tennessee and Kentucky. In two battles, one at Richmond, August 30th, and the other at Munfordsville, about a fortnight later, they were successful; but at Perryville, October 8th, they met with defeat and fled.

When was West Virginia admitted into the Union? In 1862.

EVENTS OF 1863.

Map Questions.

Where is Galveston? (See map, p. 128.) Murfreesboro? Arkansas Post? Vicksburg? Port Gibson? Port Hudson? Gettysburg? (Map, p. 139.) Chickamauga? Chattanooga? Knoxville? Into what river does the Rappahannock flow? Where is Chancellorsville? (Map, p. 144.)

What was the first important event of 1863?

On the 1st of January, 1863, President Lincoln issued his memorable proclamation, by which the slaves in the rebellious states not occupied by the National troops, were declared forever free.

What other event took place at that time?

On the same day the Confederates took the city of Galveston.



capturing, destroying, or dispersing the land and naval force there.

What event was in progress at the same time?

The close of 1862 witnessed a fierce struggle at Murfreesboro between the armies of Rosecrans and Bragg. At length, on the 2d of January, 1863, victory decided for the National cause.

Where, further west, was the Union cause also successful?

Nine days after, the Confederates lost Arkansas Post. It was taken by a land and naval force.

What changes in army commanders took place?

Burnside having, at his own request, been relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, was succeeded by Hooker.

When did Hooker commence operations?

Toward the latter part of April, Hooker crossed the Rappahannock, and, encountering Lee on the 2d and 3d of May at Chancellorsville, sustained a loss of about eleven thousand men. He then recrossed the river.

What movement was afterward made?

On the 9th of June, Lee, whose army numbered nearly a hundred thousand men, began a northward movement. Hooker followed the invaders into Maryland, where his command was transferred to Gen. Meade.

What can you state of the battle that took place?

At Gettysburg, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of July, one of the most important conflicts of the war took place. Lee was finally defeated, and, with his army reduced one-third, he made a rapid retreat.

To what end were the operations at the West conducted?

It was the chief object of Gen. Grant, the commander of the National forces at the south-west, to open the Mississippi, his first point of attack being Vicksburg.

Was he successful?

Near Port Gibson, May 1st, he gained a decided victory. Others followed, and finally, on the 4th of July, the Confederate commander, Pemberton, surrendered Vicksburg.

Did the capture of Vicksburg open the Mississippi?

The commander at Port Hudson, on learning the fate of Vicksburg, likewise surrendered; and thus was the Mississippi opened.

What further can you state in relation to the surrender?

The surrender of this last place held by the enemy on the river was made to Banks, Butler's successor. The colored troops in Banks's army were commended for their bravery in the assaults which had been made on the place.

What can you state of Rosecrans's operations?

After his victory at Murfreesboro, Rosecrans had no important contest with the enemy until he was attacked by Bragg, near Chickamauga Creek, September 19th and 20th; and, but for the stand made by Thomas, would have been totally defeated.

What then took place?

He then fell back to Chattanooga. The timely arrival of Hooker and Grant, the latter of whom took the command, enabled the Union army to gain a decided victory, November 24th and 25th; and Bragg was driven back into Georgia.

What events took place elsewhere?

At Knoxville, November 29th, Burnside repulsed Longstreet. In Missouri and Kansas, guerilla bands, co-operating with the regular insurgent forces, continued to plunder and destroy.

What was done to increase the National forces?

By virtue of authority vested in him, the President ordered a draft of three hundred thousand men to recruit the army.

How was the order received?

An opposition to the measure was at once excited, which

culminated in a riot in the city of New York, commencing July 13th, and lasting four days.

What further account can you give of the riot?

Before the outbreak was quelled, a number of buildings were sacked and burned, and the most fiendish acts were committed, particularly against the colored population.

What can you state of the navy during the year?

The navy of the United States was employed in various service during the year, and was very active. The blockade of the Confederate ports became so effective as to be fully respected by the nations of Europe.

EVENTS OF 1864.

Map Questions.

Where is Shreveport? (See map, p. 128.) Fort Pillow? Mobile Bay? Fort Morgan? Fort Gaines? Nashville? Franklin? *Ans.* Near Nashville. Into what river does the Red River flow? The Rapidan? (Map, p. 144.) Where was the battle of the Wilderness fought? Where is Spottsylvania Court House? Atlanta? (Map, p. 128.) Monocacy? (Map, p. 139.) Fisher's Hill? Petersburg? Savannah? Wilmington? Columbia?

What were the first important military events of 1864?

Gen. Sherman, in February, 1864, made a successful expedition into Mississippi; but this success was more than counterbalanced by a defeat which the Union forces sustained at Olustee, in Florida, on the 20th of the same month.

Where did the Union troops again suffer disaster?

An expedition against Shreveport, conducted by Banks with the co-operation of Porter's fleet, failed to accomplish its object.

Give a further account in relation to the expedition.

The losses were severe; and the vessels, in consequence of a fall in the waters of the Red River, were only saved from capture or destruction by the greatest exertion.

What indirect misfortune may be charged to the expedition ?

The absence of troops to aid Banks emboldened the enemy to make a raid into Tennessee and Kentucky. Fort Pillow was carried by assault; and three hundred of its defenders, mostly colored troops, were massacred.

What important military promotion was made ?

The services which Gen. Grant had rendered the country, added to his peculiar fitness to command large armies, induced the President to name him for the position of Lieutenant-General, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate on the 3d of March.

How was the wisdom of this act soon manifested ?

Vast preparations were at once begun for two campaigns: one against Richmond by the Army of the Potomac, and the other against Atlanta, conducted by Sherman.

Give an account of Sherman's movements.

Sherman, with an army of a hundred thousand men, advanced from Chattanooga early in May. His progress was disputed by Johnston, but in vain. He won battles, out-flanked his opponent, and by the middle of July reached the vicinity of Atlanta.

What change in commanders then took place ?

Johnston's "retreating policy" being condemned by the Confederates, he was superseded in the command by Gen. Hood.

What then followed ?

Several resolute attacks were then made upon the Union lines, but in every case the enemy was repulsed, and finally Hood was compelled to evacuate Atlanta.

By whom was the other large Union army commanded ?

Though Meade commanded the Army of the Potomac, Grant was in the field, and planned its movements, as well as the movements of the other armies.

When did Meade move, and what soon followed ?

On the 4th of May, Meade crossed the Rapidan. On the following day, he encountered Lee in a contest, known as the battle of the Wilderness. The slaughter was terrible. At length, on the 7th, the enemy fell back.



What further conflicts took place ?

Near Spottsylvania Court House, Lee made a stand, and here, during six days, some of the severest fighting of the war took place. The result was again to the advantage of the National arms.

What did the Confederates accomplish on the sea ?

The enemy, by means of English-built privateers, sailing under the Confederate flag, succeeded in pillaging and destroying a large number of American merchantmen.

What was the fate of the Alabama ?

The most noted of these privateers was the Alabama. This vessel was at last met, June 15th, by the Kearsarge, and, after a short contest, sunk.

What invasion was made by Gen. Early ?

Early, commanding a large detachment of Lee's army, invaded Maryland in July, defeated a Union force at Monocacy (*mo-noc'-ah-se*), and then recrossed the Potomac, loaded with plunder. A similar invasion was made soon after.

Was anything done to oppose the invaders ?

Gen. Sheridan, succeeding Generals Siegel (*see'-gel*) and Hunter, gained a complete victory near Winchester, September 19th, and a second, three days after, at Fisher's Hill.

What further did Sheridan accomplish ?

On the 19th of October, he was again victorious, routing the enemy, who made no other attempt to invade the North by way of the Shenandoah Valley.

What advance had been made against Lee?

Butler, co-operating with the Army of the Potomac, secured a position on the south side of the James, and thus favored a movement by which the army was transferred to that side of the river.

What took place near Petersburg?

Petersburg was at once besieged. On the 30th of July a mine was exploded under one of the enemy's forts, but the assault which followed through the gap thus made, was a disastrous failure.

How is Farragut's success in Mobile Bay spoken of?

Of all the achievements of the army or navy of the United States during the war, none were more brilliant than that of Admiral Farragut in Mobile Bay, on the 5th of August.

What was his achievement?

He succeeded in passing Forts Morgan and Gaines at the entrance of the bay, and then gaining a complete victory over the enemy's fleet. The two forts were afterward captured.

What had Sherman been doing meanwhile?

Leaving Thomas in Tennessee to watch Hood, Sherman destroyed Atlanta, and, on the 15th of November, commenced his memorable march to the sea-coast.

Give an account of his progress.

Advancing through Georgia and living upon the country, he occupied the state capital and other large towns; carried Fort McAllister by assault; and, on the morning of the 21st of December, entered the city of Savannah.

How fared it with Thomas during this time?

At Franklin, November 30th, a battle took place between the forces of Hood and Thomas, when the Union troops fell back to Nashville.

What followed?

Hood formed a plan to dislodge his opponent, but, before he could put it into execution, Thomas attacked him, December 15th and 16th, and routed him with very great loss.

When was Nevada admitted into the Union? In 1864.

EVENTS OF 1865.

Where did the operations of 1865 begin?

The active operations of 1865 began with the reduction of Fort Fisher, the main defence of Wilmington.

By whom was the reduction achieved?

This was accomplished on the 15th of January, by a force under Gen. Terry, aided by Porter's fleet.

Had any previous attempt been made to reduce the fort?

About a month before, Butler had made a demonstration against the fort, but deeming the works too strong to be carried by his force, returned to Fortress Monroe.

When did Sherman move from Savannah?

By the 1st of February, 1865, Sherman's army was again in motion; and his capture of Columbia, on the 17th, compelled the Confederates to evacuate Charleston.

What further can you state of his progress?

Marching through the Carolinas, he encountered and defeated Hardee on the 16th of March, and Johnston four days later.

What occurred toward the close of the month?

On the 29th of March the final movement of the National forces, which had gathered around Richmond, commenced, and after ten days' marching and fighting, the campaign was ended.

What was accomplished during the time?

On the 3d of April, both Petersburg and Richmond were occupied by the nation's victorious troops. The retreating enemy were

hotly pursued by Sheridan, and, on the 9th of April, Lee surrendered to Grant.

What is said of subsequent events?

From this period the history of the war is but a record of National successes in the surrender of the several remaining Confederate commanders.

How were the people's rejoicings turned into sorrow?

In less than a week after Lee's surrender, President Lincoln was assassinated by a desperado acting in sympathy with the Confederate cause. He died on the following morning, April 15th.

Who then became President?

The Vice-President, Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, thereupon became President, retaining the cabinet of his predecessor.

What was the fate of the person who shot Mr. Lincoln?

The assassin of the lamented President eluded pursuit until the 26th, when, on being tracked to his hiding-place and refusing to surrender, he was shot.

What important measures were taken by the new President?

President Johnson soon removed restrictions on commerce in the South, following up the work of "reconstructing the Union," by addressing a proclamation of amnesty to the people there.

What can you state of Davis?

Jefferson Davis, after abandoning Richmond, fled to Georgia, where he was captured. He was then put in confinement at Fortress Monroe.

What can you state of the abolition of slavery?

A resolution of Congress, proposing the abolition of slavery, having been approved by three-fourths of the states, slavery was declared constitutionally abolished on the 18th of December.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

1492. America discovered.—1497. Labrador discovered.—1512. Florida discovered.—1520. Carolina visited by De Ayllon.—1524. Coast of North America explored by Verrazani.—1528. Narvaez undertook to conquer Florida.—1541. Mississippi River discovered.—1562. Colony of Huguenots settled at Port Royal entrance.—1565. St. Augustine founded.—1585. First attempt to form a settlement at Roanoke.—1602. Cape Cod discovered.—1607. Jamestown settled.—1609. Hudson River discovered.—1614. New York settled.—1620. Massachusetts settled.—1621. Treaty made with Massasoit.—1623. New Hampshire settled.—1633. Connecticut settled.—1634. Maryland settled.—1636. Rhode Island settled.—1637. Pequod War.—1638. Delaware settled.—1643. Union of New England colonies.—1645. Clayborne's Rebellion.—1650. North Carolina settled.—1651. The "Navigation Act" passed.—1664. New Jersey settled.—1670. South Carolina settled.—1675. King Philip's War commenced.—1676. "Bacon's Rebellion."—1682. Pennsylvania settled.—1689. King William's War commenced.—1690. Port Royal captured by the English.—1697. King William's War terminated.—1702. Queen Anne's War commenced.—1710. Port Royal captured by the English.—1713. Queen Anne's War terminated.—1732. Washington born.—1733. Georgia settled.—1741. "The Negro Plot" in New York.—1744. King George's War commenced.—1745. Louisburg captured by the English.—1748. King George's War terminated.—1754. Battle of the Great Meadows, Battle of Fort Necessity.—1755. French expelled from Nova Scotia, Braddock and Dieskau defeated.—1756. Oswego captured by the French.—1757. Fort William Henry surrendered to Montcalm.—1758. Abercrombie defeated at Ticonderoga, Louisburg taken by Amherst, Fort Frontenac surrendered to Bradstreet.—1759. Ticonderoga and Crown Point abandoned by the French, Niagara surrendered to the English, Battle of Montmorency, Battle of the Plains of Abraham, Quebec surrendered to the English.—1760. Battle for the recovery of Quebec, Canada surrendered to the English.—1763. Peace established between Great Britain and France.—1765. Stamp Act passed, Colonial Congress met at New York.—1766. Stamp Act repealed.—1767. Bill imposing duties on glass, paper, &c., passed.—1770. "The Boston Massa-

cre," Duties, except on tea, repealed.—1774. Meeting of "The First Continental Congress."

1775. Battle of Lexington, capture of Ticonderoga, Washington elected commander-in-chief, Battle of Bunker Hill, Capture of Montreal, Battle of Quebec.

1776. Norfolk destroyed, Boston evacuated by the British, Battle of Fort Moultrie, Declaration of Independence, Battle of Long Island, New York city abandoned by the Americans, Battle of White Plains, of Fort Washington, of Trenton.

1777. Battle of Princeton, Tryon's first expedition against Connecticut, Meigs's expedition, Burgoyne's invasion, Ticonderoga abandoned by the Americans, Battle of Hubbardton, Gen. Prescott captured, Murder of Miss McCrea, Fort Schuyler besieged, Battle of Oriskany, of Bennington, of Brandywine, of Bemis Heights, of Paoli, Philadelphia entered by the British, Battle of Germantown, Forts Clinton and Montgomery captured by the British, Battle of Saratoga, Surrender of Burgoyne, British repulsed at Forts Mercer and Mifflin, Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress, Fort Mifflin abandoned, Washington's army at Valley Forge.

1778. Independence of the United States acknowledged by France, Treaty of alliance with France, British commissioners sent to America, Philadelphia evacuated by the British, Battle of Monmouth, Battle of Wyoming, Battle of Rhode Island, Massacre at Cherry Valley, Battle of Savannah.

1779. Sunbury captured, Battle of Kettle Creek, Battle of Brier Creek, Tryon's second expedition against Connecticut, Battle of Stono Ferry, Tryon's third expedition against Connecticut, Battle of Stony Point, British garrison at Paulus Hook surprised, Battle of the Penobscot, Sullivan's expedition against the Indians, Battle of the Chemung, Jones's naval battle, D'Estaing and Lincoln repulsed at Savannah.

1780. Charleston besieged by the British, Battle of Monk's Corner, Charleston surrendered to the British, Battle of Waxhaw, Battle of Springfield, Battle of Rocky Mount, of Hanging Rock, of Sanders Creek, of Fishing Creek, Arnold's treason, André executed, Battle of King's Mountain.

1781. Revolt of the Pennsylvania troops, Battle of the Cowpens, Arnold's depredation in Virginia, Cornwallis's pursuit of Morgan and Greene, Articles of Confederation ratified by the States, Battle of Guilford Courthouse, of Hobkirk's Hill, Siege of Ninety-Six, Col. Hayne executed, Arnold's expedition against Connecticut, Battle of Fort Griswold, of Eutaw Springs, Siege of Yorktown, Surrender of Cornwallis.

1782. Preliminary articles of peace signed at Paris, Cessation of hostilities.

ties proclaimed in the American army, Definitive treaty of peace signed at Paris, American army disbanded, New York evacuated by the British.

1783. Washington resigns his commission.—1787. Shays's Rebellion, Constitution of the United States agreed upon by the convention of delegates at Philadelphia.—1789. First Congress under the Constitution met at New York, Washington inaugurated.—1790. Harmar defeated.—1791. United States Bank established, Vermont admitted, St. Clair defeated.—1792. Kentucky admitted.—1793. Difficulties with France.—1794. Battle of the Maumee, "Whisky Insurrection."—1795. "Jay's Treaty" ratified.—1796. Tennessee admitted.—1797. John Adams inaugurated.—1799. Death of Washington.—1800. Seat of government removed to Washington.—1801. Thomas Jefferson inaugurated, War declared against the United States by Tripoli.—1802. Ohio admitted.—1803. Louisiana purchased.—1804. Frigate Philadelphia destroyed, Duel between Hamilton and Burr.—1805. Derne captured, Treaty of peace concluded with Tripoli.—1806. Frigate Chesapeake attacked.—1807. British "Orders in Council" issued, British armed vessels ordered to leave the United States, Aaron Burr tried for treason, Bonaparte issued his "Berlin decree."—1807. Embargo on American ships laid by Congress.—1809. James Madison inaugurated.—1811. Action between the President and Little Belt, Battle of Tippecanoe.

1812. Louisiana admitted, War against Great Britain proclaimed, Hull's invasion of Canada, Surrender of Fort Mackinaw, Two battles of Brownstown, Surrender of Detroit, British sloop Alert taken by the Essex, British frigate Guerriere taken by the Constitution, Battle of Queenstown, British brig Frolic taken by the Wasp, British frigate Macedonian taken by the United States, British frigate Java taken by the Constitution.

1813. Battle of Frenchtown, British brig Peacock taken by the Hornet, Battle of York, Battle of Fort Meigs, Fort George taken by the Americans, Battle of Sackett's Harbor, American frigate Chesapeake taken by the Shannon, Battle of Fort Stephenson, American brig Argus taken by the Pelican, Creek War, British brig Boxer taken by the Enterprise, Perry's victory, Battle of the Thames, Battle of Chrysler's Field.

1814. American frigate Essex taken by the Phœbe and Cherub, Battle of La Colle Mill, British brig Epervier taken by the Peacock, British sloop Reindeer taken by the Wasp, Fort Erie captured by the Americans, Battle of Chippewa, of Lundy's Lane, of Fort Erie, of Bladensburg, City of Washington taken by the British, British sloop Avon taken by the Wasp, McDonough's victory, Battle of Plattsburg, of North Point, of Fort McHenry, of Fort Bowyer, Second of Fort Erie, British driven from Pensacola, Battle of Lake Borgne, Battle nine miles from New Orleans, Treaty of peace.

1815. Battle of New Orleans, The U. S. frigate President captured by a British squadron, The Cyane and Levant taken by the Constitution, British brig Penguin taken by the Hornet, War with Algiers.—1816. Indiana admitted.—1817. James Monroe inaugurated, Mississippi admitted, The Seminoles and Creeks commenced depredations.—1818. Pensacola seized by Gen. Jackson, Illinois admitted.—1819. Alabama admitted.—1820. Maine admitted, Florida ceded to the United States.—1821. Missouri admitted.—1824. Lafayette's visit.—1825. John Quincy Adams inaugurated.—1829. Andrew Jackson inaugurated.—1832. "Nullification" in South Carolina.—1835. War with the Seminoles, Gen. Thompson and friends massacred, Major Dade and party massacred.—1836. Arkansas admitted.—1837. Michigan admitted, Martin Van Buren inaugurated, Battle of Okechobee.—1841. William Henry Harrison inaugurated, Death of Harrison, John Tyler inaugurated.—1845. James K. Polk inaugurated, Florida admitted, Texas admitted.

1846. Thornton's party captured, Battle of Palo Alto, of Resaca de la Palma, of Monterey, of Bracito, Iowa admitted.

1847. Battle of Buena Vista, of Sacramento, Surrender of Vera Cruz to Gen. Scott, Battle of Cerro Gordo, of Contreras and Churubusco, of Molino del Rey, of Chapultepec, City of Mexico entered by the Americans, Battle of Huamantla.

1848. Treaty of peace, Wisconsin admitted.—1849. Zachary Taylor inaugurated.—1850. Death of Taylor, Millard Fillmore inaugurated, California admitted.—1853. Franklin Pierce inaugurated.—1857. James Buchanan inaugurated.—1858. Minnesota admitted.—1859. Oregon admitted.—1860. South Carolina passed an ordinance of "secession," Major Anderson withdrew to Fort Sumter.

1861. Kansas admitted, The steamer Star of the West fired into, A so-called "Confederate Government" organized, Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the "Confederacy," Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President of the United States, Bombardment of Fort Sumter, Volunteer troops attacked in Baltimore, Confederate victory at Big Bethel, Battle of Booneville, of Carthage, of Bull Run, of Wilson's Creek, Union success at Hatteras Inlet, Battle of Lexington, Union success at Port Royal entrance, Capture of Mason and Slidell.

1862. Battle of Mill Spring, of Fort Henry, of Roanoke Island, of Fort Donelson, of Pea Ridge, Attack by the Merrimac, Engagement between the Monitor and Merrimac, Battle of Winchester, of Pittsburg Landing or Shiloh, Capture of Island No. 10, of Fort Pulaski, of New Orleans, Battle of Williamsburg, of Fair Oaks, Memphis surrendered to the Unionists, Seven days' contest on the Virginia peninsula, The President calls for three hundred thousand troops, Battle of Cedar Moun-

tain, Pope's battles between Manassas and Washington, Battle of Richmend (Ky.), Lee's invasion of Maryland, Battle of South Mountain, Harper's Ferry surrendered, Battle of Antietam, of Munfordsville, of Iuka, of Corinth, of Perryville, of Fredericksburg.

1863. Emancipation Proclamation issued, Battle of Murfreesboro, of Arkansas Post, of Port Gibson, of Chancellorsville, Lee's second invasion of Maryland, West Virginia admitted, Battle of Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Port Hudson surrendered to the Unionists, Riot in New York City, Battle of Chickamauga, of Chattanooga, of Knoxville.

1864. Battle of Olustee, Grant made Lieutenant-General, Expedition against Shreveport, Battle of Fort Pillow, of the Wilderness, of Spottsylvania Court-House, Battle between the Kearsarge and Alabama, Early's invasion of Maryland, Battle of Monocacy, Sherman's campaign against Atlanta and to the sea-coast, Meade's against Richmond, Union success in Mobile Bay, Nevada admitted, Battle of Franklin, of Nashville, Savannah surrendered to the Unionists.

1865. Fort Fisher, Columbia, Charleston, Wilmington, Petersburg, and Richmond captured, Surrender of Lee, President Lincoln assassinated. Andrew Johnson inaugurated, Jefferson Davis captured, Slavery declared abolished

PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NO.	PRESIDENTS.	OF WHAT STATE.	INAUGURATED.	VICE-PRESIDENTS.
1.	George Washington	Virginia	April 30, 1789	John Adams.
2.	John Adams	Massachusetts	March 4, 1797	Thomas Jefferson.
3.	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	March 4, 1801	Aaron Burr.
4.	James Madison	Virginia	March 4, 1809	George Clinton.
5.	James Monroe	Virginia	March 4, 1817	George Clinton.
6.	John Q. Adams	Massachusetts	March 4, 1825	Elbridge Gerry.
7.	Andrew Jackson	Tennessee	March 4, 1829	Daniel D. Tompkins.
8.	Martin Van Buren	New York	March 4, 1837	John C. Calhoun.
9.	William H. Harrison	Ohio	March 4, 1841	Martin Van Buren.
10.	John Tyler	Virginia	April 6, 1841	Richard M. Johnson.
11.	James K. Polk	Tennessee	March 4, 1845	John Tyler.
12.	Zachary Taylor	Louisiana	March 5, 1849	George M. Dallas.
13.	Millard Fillmore	New York	July 10, 1850	Millard Fillmore.
14.	Franklin Pierce	N. Hampshire	March 4, 1853	William R. King.
15.	James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	March 4, 1857	John C. Breckinridge.
16.	Abraham Lincoln	Illinois	March 4, 1861	Hannibal Hamlin.
17.	Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	April 15, 1865	Andrew Johnson.

SETTLEMENT AND ADMISSION OF THE STATES.

STATES.	SETTLED.			ADMIT'D
	When.	Where.	By Whom.	
Virginia	1607	Jamestown	English	
New York	1614	New York	Dutch	
Massachusetts	1620	Plymouth	English	
New Hampshire	1623	Little Harbor	English	
Connecticut	1633	Windsor	English	
Maryland	1634	St. Mary's	English	
Rhode Island	1636	Providence	English	
Delaware	1638	Wilmington	Swedes	
North Carolina	1650	Chowan River	English	
New Jersey	1664	Elizabeth	Dutch	
South Carolina	1670	Ashley River	English	
Pennsylvania	1682	Philadelphia	English	
Georgia	1733	Savannah	English	
Vermont	1724	Fort Dummer	English	1791
Kentucky	1775	Boonesboro	English	1792
Tennessee	1757	Fort Loudon	English	1796
Ohio	1788	Marietta	English	1802
Louisiana	1699	Iberville	French	1812
Indiana	1730	Vincennes	French	1816
Mississippi	1716	Natchez	French	1817
Illinois	1720	Kaskaskia	French	1818
Alabama	1711	Mobile	French	1819
Maine	1625	Bristol	French	1820
Missouri	1764	St. Louis	French	1821
Arkansas	1685	Arkansas Post	French	1826
Michigan	1670	Detroit	French	1837
Florida	1565	St. Augustine	Spaniards	1845
Texas	1692	S. A. De Bexar	Spaniards	1845
Iowa	183	Burlington	English	1846
Wisconsin	1669	Green Bay	French	1848
California	1769	San Diego	Spaniards	1850
Minnesota	1846	St. Paul	Americans	1858
Oregon	1811	Astoria	Americans	1859
Kansas			Americans	1861
West Virginia			English	1863
Nevada			Americans	1864

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, July 4th, 1776.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it

is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world :—

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained ; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature ; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected ; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise ; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states ; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners ; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the powers of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring them selves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction, of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection

between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.

Josiah Bartlett,
William Whipple,
Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay.

Samuel Adams,
John Adams,
Robert Treat Paine,
Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island.

Stephen Hopkins,
William Ellery.

Connecticut.

Roger Sherman,
Samuel Huntington,
William Williams,
Oliver Wolcott.

New York.

William Floyd,
Philip Livingston,
Francis Lewis,
Lewis Morris.

New Jersey.

Richard Stockton,
John Witherspoon,
Francis Hopkinson,
John Hart,
Abraham Clark.

Pennsylvania.

Robert Morris,
Benjamin Rush,
Benjamin Franklin,
John Morton,
George Clymer,
James Smith,
George Taylor,
James Wilson,
George Ross.

Delaware.

Caesar Rodney,
George Read,
Thomas M'Kean.

Maryland.

Samuel Chase,
William Paca,
Thomas Stone,

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

Virginia.

George Wythe,
Richard Henry Lee,
Thomas Jefferson,
Benjamin Harrison,
Thomas Nelson, jun.,
Francis Lightfoot Lee,
Carter Braxton.

North Carolina.

William Hooper,
Joseph Hewes,
John Penn.

South Carolina.

Edward Rutledge,
Thomas Heyward, jun.,
Thomas Lynch, jun.,
Arthur Middleton.

Georgia.

Button Gwinnett,
Lyman Hall,
George Walton.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1. UNDER what kind of government were the American colonies before the Revolution? *Ans.* The American colonies, prior to the Revolution, were ruled by colonial government. 2. What forms of colonial government were there? *Ans.* There were three forms of colonial government: the Provincial or Royal government, the Proprietary government, and the Charter government. 3. What was the Provincial government? *Ans.* The Provincial government was that which was under the control of a governor, who, appointed by the king, ruled according to instructions from his royal master. 4. Which of the colonies were under Provincial government? *Ans.* The colonies under Provincial government were New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. 5. What was the Proprietary government? *Ans.* The Proprietary government was that which was under the control of one or more proprietors, by authority of a grant and privileges conferred by the king. 6. Which of the colonies were under Proprietary government? *Ans.* The colonies under Proprietary government were Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. 7. What was the Charter government? *Ans.* The Charter government was that wherein certain political rights were secured to the people by royal charter. 8. Which of the colonies were under Charter government? *Ans.* The colonies under Charter government were Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. 9. When did the colonies throw off their colonial form of government? *Ans.* In 1776, upon the recommendation of Congress, most of the colonies declared their political connection with Great Britain at an end, and proceeded to adopt state constitutions. 10. When did the states unite under one government? *Ans.* The Articles of Confederation, uniting the thirteen states under one general government, were adopted by Congress in 1777; but, in consequence of delay on the part of the several states to ratify, the Confederation was not complete till 1781. 11. How long did the Confederation exist? *Ans.* The Confederation existed from the ratification of the Articles, in 1781, to the time when the Constitution went into effect, on the 4th of March, 1789.

P R E A M B L E.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION I.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION II.

1st Clause. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the the state legislature.

PREAMBLE.—12. What is the introductory part of the Constitution called ? 13. What is the object of the preamble ? *Ans.* The object of the preamble is to state the purposes of the Constitution. 14. How many and what purposes are stated in the preamble ? 15. By whom was the Constitution ordained and established ? 16. Recite the preamble. 17. How many and what departments of government are estabiished under the Constitution ? *Ans.* The Constitution establishes three great departments of government: the legislative, the judicial, and the executive. 18. What is the legislative department ? *Ans.* The legislative department is the power that enacts the laws. 19. What is the executive department ? *Ans.* The executive department is the power that enforces the laws. 20. What is the judicial department ? *Ans.* The judicial department is the power that interprets the laws.

ARTICLE I.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. I.—21. Of what does Article first of the Constitution treat ? 22. In whom is the legislative power vested ? 23. Of how many and what branches does Congress consist ?

SEC. II.—*1st Clause.*—24. By whom are the representatives chosen ? 25. How often are they chosen ? 26. What qualifications are requisite for electors of representatives ? 27. What is an elector ? *Ans.* An elector is one who has the right to vote in choosing an officer.

2d Clause. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

3d Clause. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

4th Clause. When vacancies happen in the representation

2d Clause.—28. How old must a person be before he can be a representative? 29. How long must he have been a citizen of the United States? 30. What is the requisite in regard to his habitation? 31. Now name the three qualifications requisite for a representative. *3d Clause.*—32. How are representatives and direct taxes apportioned among the states? 33. How are the respective numbers of the representative population of the several states to be determined? 34. What provision is made in regard to Indians? 35. What is meant by "all other persons?" *Ans.* By "all other persons" are meant slaves. 36. When was the first census or enumeration to be made? 37. How often thereafter is the census to be made? 38. How many inhabitants at least are required for one representative? 39. If a state should not have that number, what is the law? 40. Was the first representation in Congress based upon the actual population of the several states? 41. Which state at first sent the greatest number of representatives? 42. Which two states sent the smallest number? 43. Of how many members did the first House of Representatives consist? 44. Of how many does the present House consist? *Ans.* 238. *4th Clause.*—45. How are vacancies in the representation of a state to be filled?

from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5th Clause.—The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION III.

1st Clause. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

2d Clause. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

5th Clause.—46. By whom is the speaker of the House of Representatives chosen? 47. By whom are the other officers of the House chosen? 48. What sole power has the House? 49. What is meant by impeachment? *Ans.* An impeachment is an accusation against a public officer, charging him with misconduct in the discharge of his official duties.

SEC. III.—*1st Clause.*—50. Of whom is the Senate composed? 51. By whom are the senators chosen? 52. For how long a period are they chosen? 53. How does the mode of electing a senator differ from that of a representative? *Ans.* A senator of the United States is chosen by the legislature of his state; a representative is chosen by the people. 54. How do their terms of office differ? *Ans.* A senator is chosen for six years; a representative for only two. 55. How many votes is each senator entitled to? 56. Have the large states any more senators than the small ones? *2d Clause.*—57. Into how many classes were the senators at first divided? 58. In what order were their seats of office vacated? 59. What proportion of the Senate is elected every 2d year? 60. How often is one-third elected? 61. When may the executive of a state fill a vacancy in the Senate? 62. For how long a time does a senator so appointed hold his office? 63. How is the vacancy then filled? 64. Now state how vacancies in the Senate are filled.

3d Clause. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4th Clause. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5th Clause. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

6th Clause. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall all be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief-justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7th Clause. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

3d Clause.—65. How old must a person be before he can be a senator? 66. How long must he have been a citizen of the United States? 67. What is required of him in regard to residence? 68. Now name the three requisites for a senator. 69. How do they differ from those of a representative? (See page 11.) *4th Clause.*—70. Who is president of the Senate? 71. When only is he entitled to vote? *5th Clause.*—72. What officers are chosen by the Senate? 73. What is meant by a "president pro tempore?" *Ans.* A "president pro tempore" is one chosen only for the time being. 74. When does the Senate choose a "president pro tempore?" *6th Clause.*—75. What sole power has the Senate? 76. What sole power has the House? (See page 10.) 77. Under what solemnity does the Senate sit for the trial of impeachment? 78. When does the chief-justice preside in the Senate? 79. Who presides when the president of the United States is tried? 80. What proportion of the Senate is necessary to a conviction? *7th Clause.*—81. How far may judgment extend in cases of impeachment? 82. To what is the convicted party further liable?

SECTION IV.

1st Clause. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2d Clause. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION V.

1st Clause. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2d Clause. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3d Clause. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

SEC. IV.—*1st Clause.*—83. What is prescribed by each state legislature in regard to elections for senators and representatives? 84. What power has Congress over such regulations? *2d Clause.*—85. How often does Congress assemble? 86. On what day is it prescribed that the meeting shall take place? 87. May a different day be appointed? 88. How?

SEC. V.—*1st Clause.*—89. Of what is each house constituted the judge? 90. What proportion constitutes a quorum? 91. What is meant by a quorum? *Ans.* By a quorum is meant a sufficient number to do business. 92. What power do a smaller number possess, as regards adjourning? 93. What else may they do, as regards absentees? *2d Clause.* 94. What power has each house, over the rules of its proceedings? 95. What power does each house possess for enforcing its rules? *3d Clause.* 96. What is required of each house, in respect to keeping a journal? 97. How is publicity given to the proceedings of Congress? 98. What part of its journal may either house withhold from publication?

4th Clause. Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI.

1st Clause. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2d Clause. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION VII.

1st Clause. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in

99. When shall the yeas and nays be entered on the journal? *4th Clause.*—100. For what length of time may either house adjourn without the consent of the other? 101. How is each house restricted as regards the place to which it may adjourn?

Sec. VI.—*1st Clause.*—102. Are Members of Congress compensated for their services? 103. How is the compensation determined? 104. Are members of Congress paid by their states, respectively, or by the general government? *Ans.* The senators and representatives in Congress are not compensated for their services by the individual states, but by the general government, out of the treasury of the United States. 105. What personal privileges are members of Congress entitled to? 106. What are the three exceptions to the general privilege that the Constitution allows to Congressmen? 107. In what does treason consist? (See page 30.) 108. What is felony? *Ans.* A felony is understood to mean a crime punishable with death. 109. What is meant by a breach of the peace? *Ans.* “A breach of the peace is a violation of the public order. 110. For what are members of Congress not to be questioned? *2d Clause.* 111. To what offices cannot members of Congress be elected? 112. Suppose that a person holds an office under the United States, what then?

the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2d Clause. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

SEC. VII.—1st Clause.—113. In which branch of Congress must all bills for raising revenue originate? 114. What power has the Senate over such bills? *2d Clause.*—115. After a bill has passed both houses of Congress, what must be done with it? 116. What must the president do with the bill? 117. What is the president's act of objecting to a bill called? *Ans.* The president's act of returning a bill with his objections, is called a veto. 118. Why was the veto power given to the president? *Ans.* The veto power was given to the president to enable him to protect the executive department of the government against the encroachments of the legislature; also with a view to greater security against the enactment of improper laws. 119. When the president vetoes a bill, what is the duty of the house to which it is sent? 120. When is the bill sent to the other house? 121. What accompanies the bill to the other house? 122. Then what does that other house do with the bill? 123. If two-thirds approve of the bill, what then? 124. Now state how a bill may become a law, notwithstanding the veto of the president? 125. When the two houses reconsider a vetoed bill, how do they determine the votes? 126. What record of names is imperative? 127. State how a bill may become a law, even though the president has neither signed nor vetoed it. 128. In what case does a bill fail to become a law, though it has passed both houses of Congress, and is not vetoed?

3d Clause. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION VIII.

The Congress shall have power

1st Clause. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

2d Clause. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

3d Clause. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

4th Clause. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization,

3d Clause.—129. What is necessary to be done with orders, resolutions, and votes, requiring the concurrence of both houses before they can take effect? 130. What is the object of the provision? *Ans.* If it were not for the provision Congress might pass laws, calling them orders or resolutions, and thus evade the president's veto. 131. When the president vetoes an order, resolution, or vote, what course does it take? 132. In what case, requiring the concurrent action of both houses, has the president no veto power?

SEC. VIII.—*1st Clause.*—133. What power has Congress in regard to taxes, duties, imposts and excises? 134. What are taxes? *Ans.* Taxes are contributions of money exacted by government from individuals, for public purposes. 135. How many kinds of taxes are there? *Ans.* There are two kinds of taxes; direct and indirect. 136. What are direct taxes? *Ans.* Direct taxes are those laid directly on the person or property of individuals. 137. What are indirect taxes? *Ans.* Indirect taxes are those laid on the importation, exportation, and consumption of goods. 138. What are duties? *Ans.* Duties are taxes on the importation or exportation of goods. 139. What are imposts? *Ans.* Imposts are taxes on goods imported. 140. What are excises? *Ans.* Excises are taxes on goods produced or manufactured in the country. *2d Clause.*—141. What power has Congress in regard to borrowing money? *3d Clause.*—142. What in regard to regulating commerce? *4th Clause.*—143. What in regard to a rule of naturalization?

and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout United States;

5th Clause. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6th Clause. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7th Clause. To establish post-offices and post-roads;

8th Clause. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9th Clause. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

10th Clause. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

144. What is meant by naturalization? *Ans.* Naturalization means the act by which a foreigner becomes a citizen of the United States. 145. How long must a person reside in the United States before he can be naturalized? *Ans.* A foreigner is required to reside at least five years in the United States before he can be naturalized. 146. What power has Congress in regard to bankruptcies? 147. What is meant by bankruptcies? *Ans.* A person is a bankrupt when he is unable to pay his just debts. *5th Clause.*—148. What power has Congress in regard to coining money? 149. What, in regard to the value of money? 150. What, in regard to foreign coins? 151. What, in regard to weights and measures? *6th Clause.*—152. What power has Congress in regard to counterfeiting? *7th Clause.*—153. What, in regard to post-offices and post-roads? *8th Clause.*—154. In what way may Congress promote the progress of science and arts? 155. For how long a time is the author of a book entitled to the exclusive right of publishing it? *Ans.* The author of a book is entitled to the exclusive right of publishing it, for the term of twenty-eight years. 156. What is the right called? *Ans.* The exclusive right to publish a book is termed a copyright. 157. May a copyright be renewed? *Ans.* At the expiration of the twenty-eight years, the copyright may be renewed for the further period of fourteen years. 158. For how long a time is the inventor of a machine entitled to the exclusive right of manufacturing it? *Ans.* The inventor of a machine is entitled to the exclusive right of manufacturing it, for a term of fourteen years. 159. What is the right called? *Ans.* The exclusive right to manufacture a machine is termed a patent right. 160. Can a patent right be extended? *Ans.* The commissioner of patents is authorized at the end of the fourteen years, to extend the patent right, for the further period of seven years. *9th Clause.*—161. What power has Congress in regard to judicial tribunals? *10th Clause.*—162. What, in regard to piracies, felonies, etc.?

11th Clause. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12th Clause. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

13th Clause. To provide and maintain a navy;

14th Clause. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15th Clause. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

16th Clause. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

17th Clause. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the ac-

163. What is piracy? *Ans.* Piracy is robbery on the high seas. 164. What is meant by the term "high seas?" *Ans.* The "high seas" are all the waters of the ocean beyond the boundaries of low-water mark. *11th Clause.*—165. What power has Congress in regard to declaring war? 166. What in regard to "letters of marque and reprisal?" 167. What are letters of marque and reprisal? *Ans.* "Letters of marque and reprisal" are commissions granted by the government to individuals, authorizing them to seize the persons and property of the citizens or subjects of a nation that refuses to make satisfaction for some injury which it has committed. 168. What power has Congress in regard to rules concerning captures? *12th Clause.*—169. What power has Congress in regard to armies? 170. In what way is such power restricted? *13th Clause.*—171. What power has Congress in regard to a navy? *14th Clause.*—172. What power in regard to the government of the land and naval forces? *15th Clause.*—173. What power, in regard to calling forth the militia, etc.? *16th Clause.*—174. What power, in regard to organizing armies, and disciplining the militia? 175. What in regard to governing the militia? 176. What reservations are secured to the respective states? *17th Clause.*—177. What power has Congress in regard to the seat of government, and to places purchased for certain purposes set forth? 178. What is the district occupied by the seat of government called? *Ans.* The district occupied by the seat of the national government, is named *The District of Columbia.*

ception of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings;—and

18th Clause. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION IX.

1st Clause. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2d Clause. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

179. How large was the District of Columbia originally? *Ans.* The District of Columbia was originally a tract ten miles square. 180. From what states had it been derived? *Ans.* It had been derived by cession, from the states of Maryland and Virginia. 181. Is the District of Columbia at present ten miles square? *Ans.* The portion which had been derived from Virginia, having been ceded back to that state in 1846, the District of Columbia is now confined to the Maryland side of the Potomac. 182. What consent is requisite before the United States can acquire property in a state, for the erection of forts, magazines, etc.? *18th Clause*—183. What general powers are conferred upon Congress in regard to making laws?

SEC. IX.—*1st Clause.*—184. What restriction was imposed upon Congress, in regard to the migration or importation of certain persons? 185. Who were meant by “such persons?” *Ans.* By “such persons” were meant slaves. 186. What was the great object of the clause? *Ans.* The great object of the clause was to enable Congress to put an end to the importation of slaves into the United States, after the year 1808. 187. In what way was Congress left to restrain the importation, without actually forbidding it? 188. When was the importation actually prohibited? *Ans.* On the 1st of January, 1808, an act of Congress went into effect, prohibiting the importation of slaves. *2d Clause.*—189. What is said of the writ of habeas corpus?

3d Clause. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4th Clause. No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

5th Clause. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

6th Clause. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

7th Clause. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8th Clause. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, ac

190. What is a writ of habeas corpus? *Ans.* A writ of habeas corpus is a written command from a judge or other magistrate, directing that the body of a certain person shall be brought before him. 191. What is the object of the writ? *Ans.* The object of a writ of habeas corpus is to provide a means of redress for all manner of illegal imprisonment. 192. Repeat the clause in relation to the writ of habeas corpus. 193. In what cases may the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended? *3d Clause.*—194. What is said of bills of attainder or ex post facto laws? 195. What is a bill of attainder? *Ans.* A bill of attainder is an act of the legislature, inflicting the punishment of death, without trial, upon persons supposed to be guilty of high crimes. 196. What is an ex post facto law? *Ans.* A law which renders an act punishable in a manner in which it was not punishable at the time of its commission, is an ex post facto law. *4th Clause.*—197. In what way may Congress lay a capitation or other direct tax? 198. What is meant by a capitation? *Ans.* A capitation is a direct tax upon individuals. 199. How is the census to be taken? (See page 10.) *5th Clause.*—200. What prohibition is imposed upon Congress in relation to articles exported from any state? *6th Clause.*—201. What preference is forbidden in relation to a regulation of commerce or revenue? 202. What freedom have vessels that are bound from one state to another? *7th Clause.*—203. Under what circumstances only can money be drawn from the national treasury? 204. What publication must be made in regard to receipts and expenditures of all public money? *8th Clause.*—205. What is said in the Constitution about titles of nobility? 206. What is said of office-holders accepting presents etc.? 207. Under what circumstances may an office-holder accept a present?

cept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECTION X.

1st Clause. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation ; grant letters of marque and reprisal ; coin money ; emit bills of credit ; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts ; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2d Clause. No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws : and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States ; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3d Clause. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war

208. Repeat the clause relating to titles and presents.

Sec. X.—*1st Clause.*—209. What prohibition is placed upon the several states as regards treaties, alliances, or confederations ? 210. What, as regards letters of marque and reprisal ? 211. What, as regards the coining of money ? 212. What, as regards bills of credit ? 213. What is meant by bills of credit ? *Ans.* Bills of credit, within the meaning of the Constitution, are bills intended to circulate as money among the people. 214. What is constituted a legal tender in payment of debt ? 215. What prohibition is placed upon individual states, in regard to a bill of attainder ? 216. What, in regard to an ex post facto law ? 217. What, in regard to a law impairing an obligation ? 218. What, in regard to a title of nobility ? 219. Recite the clause just considered. *2d Clause.*—220. What prohibition are individual states under, as regards imposts or duties ? 221. In what case only, may a state lay any imposts or duties ? 222. What are inspection laws ? *Ans.* By inspection laws are meant laws requiring certain articles of commerce to be examined by officers called inspectors. 223. What is the object of inspection laws ? *Ans.* The object is to protect the public against fraud or imposition on the part of the producer, and to cause improvement after improvement in the quality of articles produced. 224. What disposition must be made of the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by individuals ? 225. What are the inspection laws of individual states, as regards imports or exports, subject to ? *3d Clause.*—226. What prohibition are individual states under, as to the laying of a duty of tonnage ?

in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION I.

1st Clause. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:

2d Clause. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors,

227. What is a duty of tonnage? *Ans.* A duty of tonnage, or a tonnage duty, is a tax laid on vessels at a certain rate per ton. 228. What prohibition are individual states under as to the keeping of troops? 229. What, as to the keeping of ships of war? 230. What, as to an agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power? 231. What, as to engaging in war? 232. Under what circumstances then may a state engage in war?

ARTICLE II.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sec. I.—1st Clause. 233. Of what does Article II. of the Constitution treat? 234. In whom is the executive power of the United States vested? 235. What is the president's term of office? 236. How often may a president be re-elected? *Ans.* The Constitution does not limit the number of terms for which a president may be re-elected. 237. Who was the first president of the United States? (See table, page 132.) 238. For how many terms did Washington serve? 239. Why was not Washington elected for a third term? *Ans.* At the close of his second term of office, Washington declined to be a candidate for a third term. 240. What has been the effect of his declination? *Ans.* Washington's example, in declining to be elected for a third term, has become a precedent by which subsequent presidents have been guided. 241. How many and what presidents have served two terms each? (See table, page 132.) 242. Which has the longest term of office; the president, a senator, or a representative? 243. What term has each? 244. What is the vice-president's term of office? 245. Who was the first vice-president of the United States? (See table, page 132.) 246. By whom are the president and vice-president chosen? *Ans.* The president and vice-president are not chosen by the people directly, but by electors. *2d Clause.*—247. In what manner does each state appoint electors?

equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate. The president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said House shall in like manner choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the vice-president.]

THE TWELFTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

1st Clause. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the

248. What number of electors is each state entitled to? 249. Who are prohibited from being electors?

THE TWELFTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

250. What has been done with the original clause of the Constitution prescribing the proceedings to be taken to elect a president and vice-president? *Ans.* The original clause of the Constitution, prescribing the mode in which the president and vice-president were to be elected, has been repealed, and its place supplied by the twelfth amendment to the Constitution. 251. Where do the electors for president and vice-president meet? 252. In what way do they vote? 253. What is prescribed respecting one of the persons for whom they shall not vote? 254. How is it required that their ballots shall be made out?

person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate;—the president of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted;—the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-

255. After voting, what lists are they required to prepare? 256. What provision must be complied with, before the lists can pass out of their hands? 257. After the lists are signed, certified, and sealed, to whom are they directed? 258. To what place are they then transmitted? 259. What does the president of the Senate do with the certificates? 260. How is it determined who is elected president? 261. Now describe the manner in which the electors choose a president. 262. In the event of no choice being made by the electors, by whom is the president chosen? 263. From how many and what candidates must the House of Representatives choose the president? 264. In what way must the choice be made? 265. How are the votes taken in choosing the president? 266. How many votes is each state entitled to? 267. How many is each entitled to, when voting by electors? 268. In choosing the president by the House of Representatives, how many constitute a quorum? 269. In such case, how many states are necessary to a choice? 270. Whenever the right of choosing a president devolves upon the House of Representatives, till what time may the right be exercised? 271. Now describe the manner in which the House of Representatives choose a president? 272. In the event of both the electors and House of Representatives failing to choose a president, what takes place?

president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2d Clause. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3d Clause. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

3d Clause. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

4th Clause. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall

273. How is it determined whom the electors have chosen for vice-president? 274. In the event of no person having a majority of electoral votes, by whom is the vice president chosen? 275. When choosing a vice-president, how many senators are requisite to a quorum? 276. How many are necessary to a choice? 277. What is said of the eligibility to the office of president, as compared with that of vice-president?

3d Clause.—278. What power has Congress over the time of choosing the electors? 279. What as to the day on which the electors shall vote? 280. In the event of Congress determining the day on which the electors shall give their votes, what sameness is prescribed? 281. When are the electors chosen? *Ans.* The electors are chosen in each state on the Tuesday next after the first Monday, in the last November of each presidential term. 282. Where do the electors meet to give their votes? *Ans.* The electors meet in their respective states at a place appointed by the legislature thereof. 283. What place is usually appointed for their meeting? *Ans.* The place usually appointed for their meeting is the capital of their state. 284. When do the electors meet to give their votes? *Ans.* The meeting of electors takes place on the first Wednesday in the last December of each presidential term. *4th Clause.*—285. What person, as regards his place of birth, cannot be eligible to the office of president?

not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

5th Clause. In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

6th Clause. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

7th Clause. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:—

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully

286. How old must a person be to be eligible to that office? 287. How many years must a person, to be eligible to that office, have resided within the United States? 288. Now state the legal qualifications of a president. 289. Recite the clause relating to the qualifications. *5th Clause.*—290. In what contingencies does the office of president devolve on the vice-president? 291. What provision is made by the Constitution for the case of removal or death, etc., of the president? 292. What, for the case of removal, etc., of both president and vice-president? 293. In the case of removal, etc., of both president and vice-president, what officer, shall, by law of Congress, act as president? *Ans.* In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability, of both the president and vice-president, the president of the Senate, *pro tempore*, shall act as president. 294. What is to be done, in case there is no president of the Senate? *Ans.* In case there is no president of the Senate, the speaker of the House of Representatives shall act as president. 295. How long shall such officers, acting as president, continue to act? *6th Clause.*—296. What does the Constitution provide as regards the compensation to be allowed to the president? 297. What restriction is imposed, in regard to any other emolument? 298. Recite the clause relating to the president's compensation. 299. What is the salary of the president? *Ans.* The salary of the president, as fixed by act of Congress, is \$25,000 a year, together with the use of the presidential mansion and its furniture. 300. What is the salary of the vice-president? *Ans.* The vice-president's salary is \$8,000 a year. *7th Clause.*—301. What does the president do, just before entering on the execution of his office?

execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION II.

1st Clause. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States ; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2d Clause. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur ; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall

302. Repeat the oath or affirmation taken by the president.

Sec. II.—*1st Clause.*—303. In what relation does the president stand toward the army and navy ? 304. When only can he command the militia ? 305. Whose opinions may he require in writing ? 306. Upon what subjects may he require the opinions ? 307. Is he bound to be guided by such opinions ? *Ans.* It is not required of the president that he be guided by the opinions of the members of his cabinet. 308. What executive departments have been established by Congress ? *Ans.* By various acts of Congress, six executive departments have been established, namely : (1) Department of State, (2) Department of the Navy, (3) Department of War, (4) Department of the Treasury, (5) Post-office Department, and (6) Department of the Interior. 309. For what purpose were they established ? *Ans.* They were established for the purpose of aiding the president in the executive and administrative business of the government. 310. How are the heads of the departments appointed ? *Ans.* The heads of the departments are appointed by the president, with the advice and consent of the Senate. 311. How is the attorney-general appointed ? *Ans.* The attorney-general of the United States is appointed in like manner with the heads of the departments. 312. Of whom does the president's cabinet consist ? *Ans.* The president's cabinet consists of the heads of the departments, and the attorney-general of the United States. 313. What power has the president, in relation to reprieves and pardons ? 314. What is a reprieve ? *Ans.* A reprieve is a limited suspension or delay of the execution of a sentence in a criminal case. 315. With what exception is the president vested with the power to grant reprieves and pardons ? *2d Clause.*—316. What power has the president relative to treaties ? 317. In whom is the appointing power vested ?

appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3d Clause. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION III.

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

318. What is the first step in making an appointment? 319. What offices are enumerated, for which the president and Senate make appointments? 320. What may Congress do in relation to the appointment of inferior officers? *3d Clause.*—321. What vacancies can the president fill? 322. When does such appointment expire?

Sec. III.—323. What information is the president required to give to Congress? 324. What recommendations is he required to make? 325. In what way are the recommendations made? *Ans.* The president's recommendations to Congress are made by means of written messages. 326. Was the reading of written messages always the practice? *Ans.* The first two presidents, Washington and Adams, used to meet both houses of Congress, and make their recommendations by verbal addresses. 327. Is Congress obliged to adopt the president's recommendations? *Ans.* Congress is under no obligation to adopt the recommendations of the president. 328. When may the president convene both houses? 329. May he convene only one house? 330. When? 331. When may the president adjourn Congress? 332. What is the duty of the president respecting ambassadors, etc.? 333. What is his duty respecting the execution of the laws? 334. What is his duty respecting the granting of commissions?

SECTION IV.

The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION I.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION II.

1st Clause. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority ; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls ; to all cases of

SEC. IV.—335. For what crimes may government officers be removed from office? 336. How may the removal be effected?

ARTICLE III.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SEC. I.—337. Of what does Article III. of the Constitution treat? 338. In what is the judicial power of the United States vested? 339. How long do the judges hold their offices? 340. What is established as to the compensation of the judges? 341. How can the judges be removed from office? (See page 12.) 342. How is the supreme court of the United States organized? *Ans.* The supreme court of the United States is composed of one chief-justice, and eight associate justices, any five of whom constitute a quorum. 343. What is the salary of the chief-justice? *Ans.* The salary of the chief-justice is \$6,500 a year. 344. What is the salary of each associate justice? *Ans.* The salary of each associate justice is \$6,000 a year.

SEC. II.—**1st Clause.**—345. Name the first of the nine subjects in which the United States courts have jurisdiction. 346. Name the second, concerning ambassadors, etc.

admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

2d Clause. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3d Clause. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION III.

1st Clause. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be

347. Name the third, concerning certain jurisdiction. 348. The fourth, concerning controversies with the United States. 349. The fifth, concerning controversies between states. 350. The sixth, concerning controversies between a state and citizens. 351. The seventh, concerning controversies between citizens. 352. The eighth, concerning controversies between citizens claiming lands. 353. What is the last of the nine subjects? *2d Clause.*—354. In what cases has the supreme court original jurisdiction? 355. What is meant by original jurisdiction? *Ans.* The original jurisdiction of a court is that in which a suit originates or commences. 356. What is meant by appellate jurisdiction? *Ans.* The appellate jurisdiction of a court is that in which the decision of an inferior court is taken on appeal. *3d Clause.*—357. Before whom must the "trial of all crimes" be held? 358. What cases are exceptions to the law? 359. By whom are impeachments tried? (See page 12.) 360. Where must the trial of a crime committed within a state be held? 361. Where, when not committed within a state? 362. Repeat the entire clause just considered.

Sec. III.—*1st Clause.*—363. Of how many things does treason against the United States consist? 364. What are the two things?

convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2d Clause. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainer of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION I.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION II.

1st Clause. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states

2d Clause. A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

365. What is necessary to a conviction of treason? *2d Clause.*—366. What power has Congress relative to the punishment of treason? 367. What punishment has Congress accordingly declared? *Ans.* Congress has declared that the punishment of treason shall be death by hanging. 368. How does the Constitution limit the consequences of attainer? 369. What is meant by attainer? *Ans.* Attainer means a staining, corruption, or rendering impure. 370. What is meant by corruption of blood? *Ans.* By "corruption of blood" a person is disabled to inherit lands from an ancestor; nor can he either retain those in his possession, or transmit them by descent to his heirs.

ARTICLE IV.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SEC. I.—371. Of what does Article IV. treat? 372. How are the public acts, etc., of the several states, to be treated in each state? 373. How are they to be proved?

SEC. II.—*1st Clause.*—374. What privileges and immunities are the citizens of each state entitled to? *2d Clause.*—375. What is said of persons charged with crime, fleeing into another state?

3d Clause. No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION III.

1st Clause. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union ; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state ; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

2d Clause. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States ; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

SECTION IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion ; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

3d Clause.—376. What is said of persons escaping from service or labor? 377. What persons are referred to in the third clause? *Ans.* Fugitive slaves and persons bound by indentures of apprenticeship.

Sec. III.—*1st Clause.*—378. By whom may new states be admitted into the Union? 379. What is said of the formation of new states? 380. How many states belonged to the Union at the adoption of the Constitution? (See page 10.) 381. How many belong to the Union now? *2d Clause.*—382. What power has Congress respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States? 383. What construction as to claims is not to be put upon any part of the Constitution?

Sec. IV.—384. What guarantee does the Constitution make to the several states in respect to their form of government? 385. In what two events are the United States bound to protect individual states?

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1st Clause. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

2d Clause. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land;

ARTICLE V.

MODE OF AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

386. Of what does Article V. treat? 387. In what two ways may amendments to the Constitution be proposed? 388. What two ways are provided for ratifying amendments? 389. What three restrictions upon the power of making amendments were originally imposed by the Constitution? 390. Why have two of the restrictions lost their force? 391. What do "the first and fourth clauses" referred to, declare? 392. What permanent restriction upon the power of making amendments still exists in full force?

ARTICLE VI.

ADDITIONAL MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

1st Clause.—393. What debts and engagements does the Constitution recognize? *2d Clause.*—394. What is declared to be the supreme law of the land?

and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3d Clause. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

395. By what are the judges in every state bound? *3d Clause.*
396. Who, besides the judges, are bound to support the Constitution?
397. In what way shall they be bound? 398. What prohibition is made in regard to religious tests?

ARTICLE VII.

399. How many states were necessary to ratify the Constitution in order to its establishment? 400. Where did the Convention meet which framed the Constitution? *Ans.* The convention which framed the Constitution met in Philadelphia. 401. In what year was it framed? 402. Who was the president of the convention? 403. How many delegates signed the Constitution? 404. Which of the thirteen states was not represented in the convention? 405. How many states ratified the Constitution before it went into effect? *Ans.* Eleven states ratified the Constitution before it went into operation. 406. Which of the thirteen states did not ratify the Constitution until afterward? *Ans.* North Carolina and Rhode Island failed to ratify the Constitution until after it had been ratified by the other eleven states and had gone into operation?

AMENDMENTS,

PROPOSED BY CONGRESS, AND RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES, PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue,

AMENDMENTS.

407. How may the amendments to the Constitution be regarded? *Ans.* All the amendments to the Constitution with the exception of the 12th, may be regarded as a declaration, securing to the people and states certain rights, beyond the possibility of being encroached upon by Congress. *1st Article.*—408. What declaration does the first amendment make, respecting religion? 409. What, respecting the freedom of speech? 410. What, respecting the freedom of the press? 411. What, respecting the right of petition? *2d Article.*—412. What is the declaration respecting the right of the people to keep and bear arms? *3d Article.*—413. What is said of quartering soldiers? *4th Article.*—414. What is said of searches and seizures?

but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy

415. What is said of the issuing of warrants? *5th Article.*—416. What is said of holding persons to answer for crimes? 417. What is said of a second trial for the same offence? 418. What is the meaning of the clause that no person shall "be twice put in jeopardy," etc.? *Ans.* It means that no person shall be a second time tried for the same offence, of which he has been legally acquitted or convicted. 419. When shall not a person be compelled to witness against himself? 420. What guarantee of protection to life, liberty, and property is given? 421. When only can private property be taken for public use? *6th Article.*—422. What right shall a person accused of crime enjoy? 423. What right, as to the witnesses against him? 424. What right, as to the witnesses in his favor? 425. What right, as to the assistance of counsel? *7th Article.*—426. In what suits shall the right of trial by jury be preserved?

shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

427. In what way only shall the re-examination of facts tried by a jury be made? *8th Article.*—428. What is said of bail, fines, and punishments? *9th Article.*—429. What is said of rights retained by the people? *10th Article.*—430. What is said of the powers reserved to the states? *11th Article.*—431. What is said of the restriction upon the judicial power?

ARTICLE XIII.*

SECTION I.—Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. II.—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

* For the twelfth amendment, see page 23.

13th Article.—Section I.—432. What is said of slavery and involuntary servitude? Sec. II.—What power has Congress with reference to this subject?

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